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PREMIUMS FOR READY CASH

MONEY BROKERS ADVANCE RATES FOR COIN AND BILLS.

The Timidity Which Hoards Legal Tenders Continues to Embarrass Banks and Markets—Big Orders Sent Abroad for Gold—Concerns Worth Millions Find It Difficult to Obtain Thousands in Currency—The High Premium Entices Out Some of the Hoarded Money.

Wall Street paid more attention yesterday to the President's message than it did to the currency premium, the gold imports, or the failure of one of the houses best known on the Stock Exchange. All of these things were, however, of a character to cause a good deal of a stir in ordinary times.

So far as the stock market was concerned, it lacked the strength it showed a few days ago. The bears resumed offensive operations and succeeded in bringing about a decline in most of the active shares. Late in the afternoon they had the news of the suspension of Horace L. Hotchkiss & Co. to help them.

The demand for currency appeared to be greater than ever and the premium for coin or bills increased. In the money brokers' offices were crowds which acted much as do the throngs in front of a dry goods bargain counter. There was no haggling over prices.

Chicago, Philadelphia, and the other cities which had their lines out for cash on Monday, were fishing again yesterday with more bait on their hooks. They were willing to draw in ready money of any kind. Altogether they obtained a large share of the funds which the brokers handled.

The premium at which most of the business was transacted was 3½ per cent., but in some cases the rate was a full point higher. For much of the money bought by the brokers they paid as high as 3 per cent. premium. They said that they were finding it harder work to replenish their stocks, as the amounts secured from their accustomed sources of supply were lessening. They were, however, receiving considerable sums which apparently had been hoarded by persons for whom the attractions of a 3 per cent. profit were too great to be withstood.

As was the case on Monday, many efforts were made to buy up gold in transit to this country. The offers were a trifle higher than on the day before, and one lot of $250,000, to arrive in a few days, changed hands at 101¼.

The difficulty experienced by the brokers in obtaining silver dollars has not decreased. The firm which has been advertising for 100,000 of them at three-quarters of 1 per cent. premium yesterday raised its bid to 1½ per cent. It was not obtaining many dollars at the former rate.

One result of the premium put on ready money has been an alteration of conditions in foreign exchange rates. These rates are now above the point at which gold imports would ordinarily be possible, but with the premium for cash gold can still be brought here at a good profit. Hence there was little surprise yesterday when news came from London that engagements of gold for the day amounted to over £750,000.

The steamship Saale, which arrived on Monday night, brought $250,000 to L. Von Hoffman & Co., $250,000 to Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and $55,000 to Wells, Fargo & Co. The Lahn, sailing yesterday from Southampton, was reported to have on board $500,000 for Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $500,000 for L. Von Hoffman & Co., $500,000 for Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $250,000 for Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., $250,000 for Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, and $200,000 for the Produce Exchange Bank. Besides, Canada is expected to send a good deal of gold here. One shipment of $750,000 was reported yesterday.

The Assay Office, to which gold bars and foreign coin find their way, is a busy place in this season of heavy imports. It received yesterday $720,000 in gold, including $140,000 in Spanish pesetas, $50,000 in French bars, and $510,000 in English bars.

Checks from the Assay Office, which are given for 90 per cent. of the value of the gold when deposited, form a large proportion of those presented nowadays at the Sub-Treasury for payment. The Sub-Treasury yesterday passed out about $1,000,000 on checks, $800,000 of which came from the Assay Office. Exchanges of currency ran up to $500,000. The debit balance of the Assistant Treasurer at the Clearing House was $169,000. Most of it was paid in Treasury notes.

The Sub-Treasury is exerting itself to lessen the financial strain by every means in its power.

Country banks are still clamoring for shipments of money from their New-York correspondents, but the rule of exercising a close discrimination is rigidly followed by the New-York banks. A few hundred thousand dollars are still shipped out of town daily, however.

The Clearing House Loan Committee added $500,000 to the issue of certificates. The amount now outstanding is $36,565,000, far above the record of any previous issue by the Associated Banks.

One effect of the scarcity of currency was shown by the refusal of the Chemical National Bank to cash a check for $700,000 for the New-York Central Railroad's pay roll. The officers of the road and the officers of the bank agreed that the scarcity of cash was the only trouble. The amount sought was a big one for such times. They will get the money together as soon as possible, and the pay roll will be duly attended to. There is no friction between the bank and the company, and they have no idea of severing their business relations.

FAILURE OF A BIG BANKING FIRM.

Horace L. Hotchkiss & Co. Forced to Make an Assignment.

Just before the close of business on the Stock Exchange yesterday came news of the failure of Horace L. Hotchkiss & Co., bankers and brokers of 36 Wall Street, who suspended and made an assignment to Waldron Williams, a dealer in lumber. They gave preferences aggregating $22,306 for money on deposit in favor of the following:

C. G. Pease, $7,500; W. N. Peak, Brooklyn, $7,000; J. C. Crothers, $3,622; M. Bradley, $1,860; T. W. Palmer, Detroit, $995; W. H. Demorest, $509; E. B. McCleas, $357; J. F. Davies, Pittsburg, $351; W. P. Hiscox, Springdale, Conn., $112.

The liabilities of Hotchkiss & Co. are estimated at $800,000 and the assets at $850,000. In explanation of the suspension Mr. Hotchkiss made this statement:

"Our affairs have become complicated by the failure of some of our large customers to take care of their accounts and our inability to borrow on certain securities upon which we have made advances. We deem it necessary for the protection of all of our customers to make an assignment.

"Mr. Waldron Williams of 322 West Seventy-sixth Street has been named as assignee. We have no outstanding contracts on the New-York Stock Exchange.

"We expect to be able to pay 100 per cent. if sufficient time is given us to realize on our securities."

What these securities were or who were the delinquent customers Mr. Hotchkiss was not prepared to say. He is believed to hold a large amount of the issues of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company, of which he used to be Treasurer. He is said to have invested $150,000 in the canal enterprise, in which he was one of the first to take an interest.

The parties in the firm are Horace L. Hotchkiss, Harvey B. Rich, and Allen F. Hedges. Mr. Hotchkiss, the senior partner, has been identified with Wall Street for many years. In 1857 he became a clerk in the American Exchange Bank, and afterward was Secretary of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, of which he was one of the organizers. In 1874 he bought a seat on the New-York Stock Exchange and formed the firm of Hotchkiss & Burnham, which became Hotchkiss, Burnham & Co. by the admission of Schuyler Walden. The latter retired from the firm in April, 1884, and on May 14 of that year the firm suspended and Mr. Burnham soon after committed suicide.

Mr. Hotchkiss settled up the firm's affairs so successfully that he was soon able to resume operations with his debts paid and such a handsome surplus left over that Mrs. Burnham was paid $70,000 for her husband's interest.

On the reorganization of the firm, Mr. Rich, who had been the cashier for several years, was taken in as a partner. Mr. Hedges, who was cashier, became a partner in April, 1889. Both Mr. Hotchkiss and Mr. Rich are members of the Exchange. The firm has done an active business, carried on an extensive office, with branches at 196 and 571 Fifth Avenue, and claimed to be worth over $250,000.

Mr. Hotchkiss for a time was Treasurer of the Grant Monument Fund. He is fond of art, and has served on several Union League exhibition committees. He is reputed to own valuable real estate near West End Avenue and Seventy-second Street. He is a Director of the American District Telegraph Company.

SHANN MURDER TRIAL BEGUN.

The Woman Accused of Poisoning Her Son for Insurance Money Faces a Jury.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 8.—The trial of Mrs. Mattie C. Shann, indicted for murdering her twenty-year-old son, John F. Shann, by administering poison at their home in Princeton, April 18, in order to secure $2,000 insurance, was begun this forenoon.

The courtroom was crowded to the doors when the prisoner was brought in. A number of women were in the audience. The prisoner, who is fifty years old, was dressed in deep mourning. She appeared to be in physical distress. At her side sat Mr. and Mrs. James Kelly of Philadelphia, the latter her daughter; Mabel Shann, a daughter; Hugh and Harry Shann, her sons; Mrs. Harriet B. Gray of Princeton, her sister, and her lawyers, Senator G. O. Vanderbilt, W. D. Holt, Judge Chauncey H. Beasley, and Francis H. Lee.

The State was represented by Prosecutor Bayard Stockton and Assistant Prosecutor W. H. Apgar. Judge Abbett presided. Associated with him were Judges Woodruff, Yard, and Waite.

It was a long time before a jury was secured. Of the twelve men chosen to decide the prisoner's fate six are farmers and two are salesmen. The foreman is a barber. A grocer, a blacksmith, and a retired merchant constitute the remainder of the list.

Prosecutor Stockton opened the case for the State, rehearsing all the details of the tragedy. He described the insurance policies on John F. Shann's life, the medical attention given him, the apparent nature of his illness, &c., and added substantially all that had been brought out at the Coroner's inquest relating to the mysterious removal of the dead youth's viscera, the action of the insurance companies and the local authorities, all of which led to the arrest of Mrs. Shann and the charge of murder now hanging over her.

The first witness examined was Prof. Charles McMillan of Princeton, a civil engineer, who explained to the jury the plan of the Shann residence.

He was followed by Reuben Van Selous, a boarder in Mrs. Shann's house at the time of the tragedy. He testified that young Shann was taken ill and that he saw him several times during his illness. After the boy's death an insurance agent named Borden had sent a note to Mrs. Shann which seemed to agitate her. He believed the note contained an announcement that the company intended to investigate the boy's death.

Mabel Shann, a pretty girl, seventeen years old, testified that soon after her brother's death three men had called at the house, according to her mother's statement, and that two of them had gone up to see the boy's body while the third detained the mother. Mabel further testified that she and her mother had nursed John. He was sick about six weeks.

Undertaker J. Watson Shann of Kingston, N. J., a cousin of the prisoner, gave testimony about preparing the body for burial. Mrs. Shann had told him about the three men who had forced an entrance to the house and gone to the boy's room. The court at this point adjourned until to-morrow.

ARRESTED FOR AN OLD ROBBERY.

Michael Moriarty Under Arrest for Stealing a Jewelry Peddler's Stock.

Adam Wollanter, a German peddler of watches and jewelry, was drugged in April, 1890, in a saloon kept in Bond Street by "Fatty" Flynn, and when he recovered consciousness he found himself at Broadway and Bleecker Street. His satchel, containing watches and jewelry, and his money were gone.

Wollanter had gone to the saloon with Michael Moriarty, who calls himself John Murray and is known to the police as "Mick, the Dude." Moriarty disappeared after the robbery. He was traced to Canada and then to England and France. In Paris he and Frank Lane and Julius Klein, known to the police as "Sheeney Julius," robbed a jewelry store of $2,500 worth of goods. Klein and Lane were arrested and both were sent to prison.

After a narrow escape from arrest for robbery in London, Moriarty returned to the United States. After arriving at Jersey City he robbed a sailor of $800. For this he was sent to the State prison at Trenton early in 1891 for three years. He was discharged on Aug. 5, and on Monday he was arrested at the Bowery and Hester Street for the robbery committed in 1890.

Yesterday Moriarty was remanded in the Tombs Police Court to give the police an opportunity to find Wollanter. It is possible that Wollanter is dead, in which case Moriarty will be discharged.

The Walker Company Charged with Fraud.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The New-York creditors charge fraud in the assignment of the James H. Walker Company. Charles Spielmann & Co., who are creditors to the extent of $13,000, through Moran, Kraus & Mayer, filed a petition to-day asking that they be allowed to replevin certain goods sold the James H. Walker Company on July 12 last.

They alleged that they were induced to sell the goods and extend credit to the company by reason of certain fraudulent statements as to the resources made by W. A. Mason, Treasurer, and James H. Walker, President of the James H. Walker Company.

Blew Down the Schoolhouse Walls.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Aug. 8.—The third attempt to blow down with dynamite the walls of the parochial school of St. Mary, which was destroyed in the big fire of July 20, was partially successful to-day. Two sides and an end of the building fell with the discharge of the three pounds of dynamite which had been placed under one corner of the building.

A fragment of brick went whizzing through the air into the window of Postmaster Richensteen's house, a block and a half distant, breaking two panes of glass, but injuring no one.

In Jail for Not Paying Poll Tax.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 8.—Thomas Dowd, a young man, was brought to the county jail from Plainfield to-day for stubbornly refusing to pay his two years' poll tax. The prisoner declared he would rot in jail before he would pay the tax.

He will have to stay there until the tax and costs, amounting in all to $2.92, are paid.

PRESAGES OF INDICTMENTS

HUDSON COUNTY'S GRAND JURY GETS SOME EVIDENCE.

Without the Aid of the Public Prosecutor or His Assistant, the Jurors Collect Important Testimony Concerning Gambling Places Alleged to Enjoy Official Protection—Pastor Halleron's Statement—Jersey City Republicans and the Contest for the Office of Sheriff.

JERSEY CITY, Aug. 8.—The Grand Jury succeeded to-day in extracting some evidence on which to frame indictments against policy gambling in Jersey City, and at the close of a long session those who inquired were given to understand that a report will be made soon to Judge Lippincott, calculated to bring to account offenders against the law and to relieve the Grand Jury of a good deal of the criticism lately heaped upon it.

Grand Jurors were not pleased to-day when they found themselves unattended by any representative of the Public Prosecutor's office, and thus were left to rely upon their own efforts to get such testimony as might justify indictments. Prosecutor Winfield was conducting a case in the upper part of the Court House, and the Assistant Prosecutor is enjoying a vacation.

Nearly one-half of the Grand Jurors were also absent, and for this reason adjournment was ordered for a week. In that time some of the absentees will be asked to come home in order that they may hear what testimony has been given and join in voting for indictments.

John Keating, the one witness to-day before the Grand Jury who had important testimony to give, claims to have been in partnership with a firm of policy dealers who got rid of him and cheated him out of the profits. One of the members of the firm is said to be now an influential politician and the holder of a lucrative public office. Keating seemed quite willing to tell all he knew about the firm and its ways of doing business. The character of this testimony was direct and apparently convincing, and upon it such indictments as may be found will be based.

Pastor Halleron of the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, who has been arraigning the Grand Jury from his pulpit for the last two Sundays, told the jury to-day that he knew only what everybody knew, and had derived most of his information from newspaper exposures. He declared that he meant no individual affront, but was zealous in the movement for the suppression of crime, and believed that the Grand Jury could get evidence if it set about it rightly.

The ex-policy dealer had formerly appeared before the Grand Jury without any information to impart that was worth hearing. When the members inquired why he could not have informed them before of what he said to-day, they could get no satisfaction from him beyond the statement that to-day's questions were designed to draw out information, while he had not before been asked anything that gave him a chance to tell what he knew.

After he had retired, the jurors discussed his last answer and decided that if they had failed to ask proper questions before, the Public Prosecutor was at fault because he had not been there to guide them.

The Grand Jury intends to emphasize the declaration that no material assistance in this term's work has been furnished by the Prosecuting Attorney. Emphasis will be laid also on the failure of that official to draw indictments against the "green-goods" men who were operating in Greenville. Having tried to shift the responsibility to the Prosecuting Attorney, it will leave him to get rid of it as best he may.

If he shall turn upon and denounce the Grand Jury as a body whose appointment was not intended to result in the indictment of law breakers enjoying official protection, the chance will then be opened for a sweeping investigation.

Grand Juries in this county are drawn by the Sheriff. At the coming election a new Sheriff will be chosen. To-day the organ of the Republican Party in this city advises Republicans to make no party nomination for Sheriff at the coming convention, but to invite all good citizens to a special convention at which may be nominated a citizens' candidate for that office.

RUN ON A NEW-ORLEANS BANK.

It Grew Out of the Confusion of a Savings Institution with Another.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 8.—New-Orleans had a mild touch of the panic to-day. The Police Board and a large mercantile institution paid off employes yesterday in checks on the Germania National Bank. Many of the men happened to go to the bank to-day in a bunch, and several letter carriers seeing them emerge with rolls of bills, came to the conclusion that the bank was shaky.

This was communicated to the other letter carriers, who, in their rounds, spread the news all over town.

Now, there is a Germania Savings Bank here which is an entirely separate institution. When it opened this morning there was a crowd of depositors waiting to draw out their money. All day long Camp Street, from Gravier Street to Commercial Place, was thronged with depositors and onlookers.

The bank had an abundance of cash, and when it closed at 4 o'clock had paid 380 depositors a total of $80,000. In the last two weeks over $600,000 has been withdrawn from the bank, but it is a solid institution, and its statement shows that by realizing on its assets, even at the present depressed prices, it could pay every depositor and every stockholder in full and have a surplus of over $200,000.

Before the run began the bank had over $2,000,000 in deposits. The officers this afternoon decided to enforce the sixty-day rule.

NO MESSAGE TO HIS FAMILY.

Mrs. Wentworth Mystified by Her Husband's Disappearance.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 8.—As far as is known here, the last time W. P. Wentworth, the missing bookkeeper of the Victoria Hotel, New-York, was in Pittsfield was three weeks ago. His wife heard from him daily since she and her daughter came here from Salem six weeks ago until Saturday last, when his letters ceased. She is greatly distressed, and does not know what to make of the mysterious case.

When he was here last it was to share in the observance of her daughter's fifteenth birthday, and they all had a happy time together. There has been no disagreement between Mr. and Mrs. Wentworth. The society people of Pittsfield who have received Mrs. and Miss Wentworth at their homes are very sorry for them and feel sure that the outcome of the case will leave Mr. Wentworth with unblemished honor.

Miss Martha Wentworth is very popular among the young society people.

Thinks Seventeen Tramps Were Killed.

DANVILLE, Ill., Aug. 8.—The body of Head Brakeman Stone was found to-day under the débris of the freight wreck of the Big Four bridge. The body of an unknown man was also found, and the report that there were seventeen tramps in a box car, all of whom probably were killed, is now believed by the Superintendent of the road.

$17.00 to Chicago and Return
via New-York, Ontario and Western Railway on Saturday, Aug. 12; Wednesday, Aug. 16. Leave Franklin St. Ferry at 9 A. M., West 42d St. at 9:15, arrive Chicago 4:30 P. M. following day. Both ways via Niagara Falls. Tickets good ten days. Full information at 371 Broadway, New-York.—*Adv.*

BADLY HURT IN A RUNAWAY.

Three Women, Two Men, and Three Children Injured in Huntington, L. I.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Aug. 8.—A runaway accident, in which three women and three children were hurt, occurred in Main Street this afternoon, and had many exciting features. A groom employed by Louis C. Tiffany was driving down the street, leading a spirited horse fastened to the rear of the wagon. This horse suddenly shied, upsetting the wagon and throwing the driver out. Both horses ran away, going up Main Street at top speed.

At the end of the block they met the three-seated wagon in which were Mrs. William Sanders, Mrs. Freel, and Mrs. McCarty, all of Brooklyn, and their three children. The runaway horses crashed into the vehicle. The driver was thrown from his seat, trampled upon, and severely hurt.

The crash frightened the team attached to this carriage, and they too ran away. After going a block they swerved into the ditch beside the road, and the horses, the carriage and its occupants were thrown into a confused heap. The horses sprang up kicking violently, thereby hurting still more the wounded women and children. All of them were hurt and several were unconscious when picked up.

Mrs. Sanders's head, face, and body were cut and gashed severely. Mrs. Freel and Mrs. McCarty were also a mass of cuts and bruises. The children were all similarly hurt, and every one of the six sustained severe internal injuries.

They were assisted into a neighboring store, where their wounds were dressed, and they were taken home.

AFTER INSURANCE MONEY.

Robert Hicks Makes Two Attempts to Maim Himself.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—For $1,000 Robert Hicks, connected with the Siamese exhibit at the World's Fair, was willing to maim his left hand; for $7,500 he was willing to lose it, and for $20,000 he stood ready to take his life. Accident insurance companies were to pay this money to Mr. Hicks—or to his mother—in case he succeeded in carrying one or another of his plans into effect.

His nerve failed when it came to killing himself, but he deliberately threw himself down in front of a street car and let the wheels run over his wrist.

But luck was against—or with—him, and he escaped without a broken bone. A few days later he put a pistol bullet through the same wrist, and again his scheme was balked, for doctors absolutely refused to amputate the hand.

At last the insurance companies became suspicious, and the result of an investigation was a confession from Hicks, in which he gave in detail his peculiar plan for securing money.

Friends of the young man interceded and he was allowed to depart to his Southern home to-day unprosecuted.

THEY CONFESS AND REFUND.

Capture of the Men Who Robbed an Express Wagon in Wichita.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 8.—Howard Greer, Arthur Hancher, and Jack Breck, all of this city, were arrested here to-night for the daring robbery of $7,600 from a wagon of the United States Express Company in the heart of this city on the night of July 29.

Col. John Byrne of Buffalo, N. Y., worked the case to a successful issue.

The three men have made confessions and surrendered $5,000 of the money. The remainder is in the possession of a negro who is still at large, though likely to be captured to-morrow.

Hancher, one of the criminals and the originator of the plan to rob the company, was the messenger in charge of the express wagon. On the night of the robbery a telephone message was received at the office of the company at 10 o'clock asking that a wagon should call at the creamery for butter to be forwarded by a late train.

The messenger responded, and in the alley in the rear of the creamery the robbery was effected. Greer is the man who sent the message. All of the criminals are under twenty-five years of age.

A SURPRISE FOR THE HEATHEN.

The Wrangle Among the Women Managers Expunged from the Record.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 8.—While the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair was in the midst of a spirited wrangle this afternoon, a delegation of women from the Midway Plaisance walked in. To these women had been extended a special invitation to visit the Women's Building and the meeting of the board that they might be benefited by the society of civilized women and see what wonders their civilized sisters had performed.

The visiting heathens were Persians, Arabians, and Greeks, and as they entered the room where the Board of Lady Managers was in session, the din and confusion that prevailed were startling in the extreme. For a moment the barbarians stood spellbound and seemed to be frightened. The strange attires soon attracted the attention of the members of the board, and the altercation was quieted down. Mrs. President Palmer called for them to come upon the platform, and there presented them in a body to the assembled women of civilized society. After remaining a few minutes, they were sent, under escort, through the building.

Scarcely had they gone when the wrangling was renewed. It still hinged on the Ball and Meredith factions. After a three hours' fight Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker came to the front and made a short, brisk talk. Though bowed with the weight of three score and ten years, she was full of vigor and spoke to the point. As a result, matter referring to the disagreeable fight of the last three days was ordered expunged from the records, and resolutions were adopted to prevent the subject from again being brought into the sessions of the board.

The Virginia State Building will be dedicated to-morrow. The Pythians will march down the Midway Plaisance and hold a meeting in Festival Hall, and there will be other events of unusual interest.

Complains of Ill Treatment.

QUEBEC, Aug. 8.—The Italian bark Columbus from River Saguenay, laden with lumber, was struck by the steamship Oxenholme off Cape Rosier on the 6th inst. She went to the bottom in a few minutes after the collision. The crew was brought to this city by the Oxenholme.

The Captain of the Columbus alleges that the collision was caused by carelessness on the part of the officers in charge of the steamer. He says that he shall prefer charges. He also complains that he was badly treated while on board the steamer Oxenholme, being compelled to sleep on two plain boards, and that his crew was without clothing except hemp bags, which barely covered their nakedness.

The Italian Consul in this city has wired to Halifax for assistance. A telegram has also been sent to the commander of the Italian man-of-war Ætna, now in Montreal. Interesting developments are expected.

Left the Body in the Road.

Charles Degnan, a hackman, was arrested by Policemen Cottrell and Benvill on the charge of having abandoned the body of the baby found in a white coffin near Calvary Cemetery about two weeks ago. He is locked up at Police Headquarters.

The Cholera in Europe.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 8.—Fifteen cases of cholera and four deaths were reported in Brahilov yesterday. In Soolina twenty-six cases and five deaths were reported.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 8.—North German Lloyd SS Havel, Capt. Jungst, from New-York, arr. here at 4 P M to-day and proceeded for Bremen.

SILVER'S FRIENDS AND FOES

THE OPPOSING FORCES PLANNING FOR THE CONTEST.

Conference of the Silver Men to be Held To-Day—A Check to Mr. Cockran's Proposition for an Immediate Discussion on Repeal—Some Doubts Expressed as to Its Wisdom—The Question of Closure Considered—Fears of Delay Through Unlimited Debate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The caucus or conference that is to be held to-morrow is one of "the friends of silver," and all who think that free coinage of the white metal is the cure for the present doubt and distrust are to be made welcome to it. It is impossible to tell now just how many members will attend it. The attendance will not be proof, in numbers, of the exact silver vote, for the care taken to call the gathering a conference is a sort of permission to those who attend it to refuse to be bound to anything a majority may resolve to do.

One effect of the announcement of the silver caucus has been to check the progress of Mr. Cockran's proposition for an agreement to begin discussion on a resolution for immediate repeal of the silver-purchase clause. As the success of the proposition depended upon consent, and the silver men had not yet consented, it was conceded, in a conference of the friends of repeal, held this afternoon, that it would be necessary to await the result of the silver conference to-morrow.

Meantime, among some of the members who have seen most service, who are apt to be more practical, yet no less earnest, than new members, there has developed some doubt about the wisdom of undertaking to do what Mr. Cockran has zealously started out to do. In order to assure the success of the plan it will be necessary to carry on the discussion without rules. This means that the whole membership of the House must consent that discussion may go on until the members are tired of the agreement. At any moment, however, that smooth condition, if established, might be broken up by one objection. A moment's reflection about the silver men ought to make plain the difficulty of getting such an agreement.

The men who are surrendering silver convictions from a sense of patriotic duty and out of loyalty to a President in whom they have great confidence, although they disagree with him, are disposed to believe that if Mr. Cockran will wait for the organization of the House and the adoption of rules, he will not waste any time. Mr. Cockran went to New-York this afternoon, to return for Thursday's session.

In view of the reference to a closure rule in the Senate to-day during the discussion brought on by the resolution offered by Mr. Hale of Maine, calling for a change in the hour of the beginning of the session, there has been some speculation to-night among Senators and Representatives as to the likelihood of such a rule being adopted.

In explaining his connection with the Sherman law, Mr. Sherman said he was in favor of a free and full debate, and intimated that he would not favor a closure measure, although he hoped an agreement could be reached to vote at a certain time.

Mr. Teller, in replying to Mr. Sherman, said he was glad that the Senator from Ohio did not incline toward closure, because he felt confident that the Senate would never pronounce in favor of it. The attempt had been made in the past, he added, and the country had seen the result.

The remarks of several Senators to-night indicate that the idea of a closure rule is not seriously considered as yet, although one or two say they do not know how the repeal of the Sherman law can be brought about without it. Mr. Teller has given notice on behalf of the silver men that they will resist to the bitter end the effort to repeal the law.

Some say that in time the majority in favor of repeal will be so large that the Colorado and Nevada silver Senators and the few others who seem likely to follow their lead will not dare to stand out against the expressed will of the people. Mr. Teller says in reply to this that the voice which is now heard, and which will continue to be heard, is the voice of Wall Street and not the voice of the people who earn their living "by the sweat of their brow" and that he will pay no attention to it.

Mr. Stewart, who considers free coinage more important than the question of dividing the country, is of the same mind.

In the past the silver men have demonstrated their ability to talk against time. They are prepared to take up their favorite topic at any time and discuss it indefinitely. It does not seem unlikely, therefore, that the subject of closure is bound to come soon unless there is a decided change of front on the part of the free-coinage Senators.

The last vote on the proposition for closure in the Senate, on Jan. 22, 1891, showed twenty-eight Senators to be opposed to such a rule. Of the Democratic Senators who then voted in opposition to closure, there are now in the Senate Messrs. Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Cockrell, Coke, Faulkner, George, Gorman, Gray, Harris, McPherson, Morgan, Pasco, Pugh, Ransom, Turpie, Vance, and Walthall. This is less than half of the present number of Democratic Senators.

The fact that the Republicans, who are responsible for the mischievous act that is now sought to be obliterated, are not united in a patriotic determination to help repeal the act was made manifest to-day in the Senate, when the discussion precipitated by Mr. Lodge became an animated one. Mr. Lodge was striking early for notice, and Mr. Hale was seeking to gain political reputation for the party that deserves condemnation for putting the Sherman act upon the books.

It is by no means certain that all the Republicans of the House will fall in with the silver purchase repeal Democrats, and it is possible that Mr. Burrows and some of the same group that drilled with him in the last House will, unless the public opposition to such a course be too strong to be trifled with, vote with the silver men and the Populists to prevent speedy and unconditional repeal. These men, with the others, and there are some of them on the right side, who are seeking fame at the risk of interrupting wise legislation, are in danger of being drubbed by their constituents for trifling away the time at a critical moment. This may be considered an occasion for the glorification of individuals or a time to prove that some men are better qualified to lead than others. It is beginning already to be admitted that there is danger that a few men may make mistakes about this matter.

The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning in the rooms of Senator Sherman and discussed the situation from various points of view. No fixed policy was determined upon, Senators saying they preferred to wait and hear what the President had to say upon the subject. It was agreed that the Democrats must assume the responsibility for all that was done, but at the same time Republicans would do what they thought was proper to help the country in remedying evils that were believed to exist.

PROPOSED FINANCIAL REMEDIES.

Some of the Measures Already Offered in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—An enormous number of bills was dumped into the Senate mill to-day, where the majority of them will lie, as it is understood that there will be precious little grinding done until the silver repeal question is disposed of.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.,) set at rest all doubts as to the position he occupies by submitting a bill which calls for the repeal of the Sherman law and then declares, in effect, that this repeal must not be considered as an abandonment of bimetallism, but that the policy of using both gold and silver as the standard money of the country shall be established.

Two bills were introduced by Mr. Stewart of Nevada. Their titles were: "To Restore the Right of Coinage" and "To Supply the Deficiency in the Currency." The latter bill directs the Secretary of the Treasury to issue silver certificates equal in amount to the silver bullion in the Treasury purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, in excess of the amount necessary, at its coining value, to redeem the Treasury notes issued under that act, and to use the same to provide for any deficiency in the revenues of the Government, the surplus of such certificates to be used in the purchase of 4 per cent. bonds at their market price, not exceeding 12 per cent. premium.

Mr. Vest introduced a resolution declaring that the American policy, from tradition and interest, favors bimetallism and the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal; that it is the established policy of the United States to maintain the parity of the two metals so that the debt paying and purchasing power of every dollar shall be at all times equal; and that it is the duty of Congress steadily to enact such laws as will effectuate and maintain those opinions.

Senator Hunton of Virginia offered bills repealing the Sherman law, providing for the purchase of not more than $2,000,000 worth of bullion a month, and authorizing the coinage of a standard silver dollar of 420 grains; repealing all acts and parts of acts discriminating in taxation against the circulating of notes of State banks and State banking concerns; providing for an income tax of 40 cents on each $100 owned by persons or corporations in excess of $5,000.

One feature of the session of the Senate to-day was the number of petitions bearing on the repeal of the Sherman law which were presented. It seemed as if every Senator from the North had one or more to deliver. Mr. Hill offered one from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, asking for the unconditional repeal of the law and the appointment of a commission to inquire into the whole question of the national currency and report at the regular session of the Congress. Mr. Quay presented one from the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburg and one from the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce. All were referred.

LOOKS VERY MUCH LIKE NEAL.

Candidates Before Ohio's Democratic Convention.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 8.—Large numbers of delegates to the State Democratic Convention have been arriving to-day and to-night. Mr. Neal will be here early in the morning to take personal charge of his canvass. He will also be the leading speaker at to-morrow night's mass meeting.

As the hour of nomination approaches the signs grow stronger that Mr. Neal will be selected to head the ticket. The talk is almost general that he is the second choice of delegates who are urging their local favorites, and it appears that the second ballot will do the business if he is not nominated before the first is finished. There is more talk to-night about his former collisions with ex-Gov. Campbell, and it was intimated that the admirers of the latter might try to carry the ex-Governor's followers to John J. Lentz of Columbus, who has loomed up as a candidate. Col. Taylor, however, is also from Franklin County and in any event would divide its delegation with Lentz. The latter, it is claimed, represents the Administration, but as far as can be definitely learned the President is not bothering himself just now with Ohio politics.

One of the reports in circulation is that Congressman Tom Johnson of Cleveland has written a letter here addressed to E. Q. Martin, urging the nomination of Lentz. The enthusiastic indorsement of ex-Mayor Burnet of Springfield by the Clarke County delegation has given that gentleman a boomlet. Walter B. Richie of Lima, whose sudden withdrawal from the field after considerable sentiment had been worked up for him, is credited to Senator Brice's advice, is here, and probably represents the latter in his absence, as he has long been the Senator's ablest lieutenant. Richie favors a straight fight on the tariff issue.

Almost the one feature of the day was the discussion of Mr. Cleveland's message. On every side the document was commended as a great State paper. It will certainly sound the keynote for the financial portion of the platform, the utterances of which will also be loud and clear on the subject of tariff reform.

Attorney Charles Baker, who has been dubbed the Adonis of the Ohio Democracy, has been quite active in his canvass among the delegates, and is bringing everything to bear to make a creditable showing in his race for first honors. To-night the discussion over the Governorship is confined almost entirely to the three names—Neal, Lentz, and Baker. Everybody, however, is on the alert for some manifestation of the course which Ex-Gov. Campbell and his friends will pursue. Neal, himself, says that he has not received the slightest intimation as to his former opponent's intentions. A telegram from Campbell states that it is impossible for him to leave New-York at present.

Senator Brice, who had ordered his private car in readiness, will be kept in Washington by his duties as member of the Democratic steering committee. It is thought that none of the Ohio Congressmen will be able to attend, and three or four booms will thus be suffered to languish.

To-night the silver men rallied and were loud and severe in their criticism of the President's message. A fight is now promised on the financial plank of the platform, and efforts are already making to secure some sort of a compromise declaration. The supporters of the President's ideas are in the majority, but the silver sentiment is very aggressive. Numbers of the delegates take direct issue with the President and demand a stand for the silver dollar.

The railroad men, through a committee of sixty, will demand a plank favoring weekly payments of wages in currency and a pledge to enact a law holding corporations liable for all accidents to their employes when not caused by carelessness. The female suffragists will also ask a favorable expression.

Ex-Gov. Campbell has telegraphed his close personal followers to hold a conference to-morrow afternoon and decide on the course to pursue regarding Neal's candidacy and other questions.

Tried to Rob an Alderman.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 8.—Ex-Alderman Coyle of Harrison was to-day committed for trial on a charge of attempted highway robbery. Last night he met Alderman Wade in a saloon and the latter displayed a roll of greenbacks. The two men started for their homes together.

Mr. Wade says they had walked a short distance when Coyle suddenly turned and struck him in the face. Then he seized Mr. Wade by the throat and tried to reach the pocket in which he had placed the roll of bills.

The Alderman shouted for help, and two policemen responded and arrested the ex-Alderman.

Tin-Plate Strikers Victorious.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 8.—The strike at the Morewood Tin Plate Works, Elizabethport, has been successful and the men will resume work to-morrow. The firm has conceded their demand for an increase of wages. The strikers were getting from $10 to $11 a week and wanted $12. Eighty men in all were rendered idle by the strike. The plant has been idle since Monday noon.

Blown Twenty Feet by a Blast.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 8.—James Morrell and John Richie, quarrymen, were blown twenty feet in the air by a premature blast at the Pompton Quarry this afternoon. Richie's eyes were blown out and his hands blown off. Morrell was internally injured and one arm was broken. Both men were taken to St. Joseph's Hospital. They will die.

No other tonic as bright, clear, effective, and palatable as Calisaya La Rilla.—*Adv.*

THE PRESIDENT TO CONGRESS

MR. CLEVELAND SENDS HIS MESSAGE TO THE EXTRA SESSION.

SPEEDY LEGISLATION IS IMPERATIVE

The Sherman Silver-Purchase Law Must Be Repealed.

CONGRESS HAS THE KEY TO RELIEF.

An Able Explanation of the Causes Which Have Led to the Present Financial Stringency—Disastrous Results of Our Experiments Under the Law Forcing the Government to Bolster Up Silver—Even the Gold Reserve Has Been Encroached Upon—Tariff Reform Must Wait Until This Great Question Has Been Disposed of.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Following is the message of President Cleveland on the financial situation, read in both houses of Congress to-day. The document was received throughout the country as a harbinger of better times, and sound money men everywhere regard it as an able exposition of the causes which have led to the present financial depression.

To the Congress of the United States:

The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation, involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together in extra session the people's representatives in Congress, to the end that through a wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duty with which they solely are charged present evils may be mitigated and dangers threatening the future may be averted.

Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events nor of conditions related to our natural resources; nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity. With plenteous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment, and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side. Numerous moneyed institutions have suspended because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors. Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural, and loss and failure have involved every branch of business.

I believe these things are principally chargeable to Congressional legislation touching the purchase and coinage of silver by the General Government.

This legislation is embodied in a statute passed on the 14th day of July, 1890, which was the culmination of much agitation on the subject involved, and which may be considered a truce, after a long struggle, between the advocates of free silver coinage and those intending to be more conservative.

Undoubtedly the monthly purchases by the Government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver enforced under the statute were regarded by those interested in silver production as a certain guarantee of its increase in price. The result, however, has been entirely different, for immediately following a spasmodic and slight rise, the price of silver began to fall after the passage of the act, and has since reached the lowest point ever known. This disappointing result has led to renewed and persistent effort in the direction of free silver coinage.

Meanwhile not only are the evil effects of the operation of the present law constantly accumulating, but the result to which its execution must inevitably lead is becoming palpable to all who give the least heed to financial subjects.

This law provides that in payment for the 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion which the Secretary of the Treasury is commanded to purchase monthly there shall be issued Treasury notes redeemable on demand in gold or silver coin, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, and that said notes may be reissued. It is, however, declared in the act to be "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio or such ratio as may be provided by law." This declaration so controls the action of the Secretary of the Treasury as to prevent his exercising the discretion nominally vested in him, if by such action the parity between gold and silver may be disturbed. Manifestly a refusal by the Secretary to pay these Treasury notes in gold, if demanded, would necessarily result in their discredit and depreciation as obligations payable only in silver and would destroy the parity between the two metals by establishing a discrimination in favor of gold.

Up to the 15th day of July, 1893, these notes had been issued in payment of silver bullion purchases to the amount of more than $147,000,000. While all but a very small quantity of this bullion remains uncoined and without usefulness in the Treasury, many of the notes given in its purchase have been paid in gold. This is illustrated by the statement that between the 1st day of May, 1892, and the 15th day of July, 1893, the notes of this kind issued in payment for silver bullion amounted to a little more than $54,000,000, and that during the same period about $49,000,000 were paid by the Treasury in gold for the redemption of such notes.

The policy necessarily adopted of paying these notes in gold has not spared the gold reserve of $100,000,000 long ago set aside by the Government for the redemption of other notes, for this fund has already been

subjected to the payment of new obligations amounting to about $150,000,000 on account of silver purchases, and has, as a consequence, for the first time since its creation been encroached upon.

We have thus made the depletion of our gold easy, and have tempted other and more appreciative nations to add it to their stock. That the opportunity we have offered has not been neglected is shown by the large amounts of gold which have been recently drawn from our Treasury and exported to increase the financial strength of foreign nations. The excess of exports of gold over its imports for the year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to more than $87,500,000.

Between the 1st day of July, 1890, and the 15th day of July, 1893, the gold coin and bullion in our Treasury decreased more than $132,000,000, while during the same period the silver coin and bullion in the Treasury increased more than $147,000,000. Unless Government bonds are to be constantly issued and sold to replenish our exhausted gold, only to be again exhausted, it is apparent that the operation of the silver-purchase law now in force leads in the direction of the entire substitution of silver for the gold in the Government Treasury, and that this must be followed by the payment of all Government obligations in depreciated silver.

At this stage gold and silver must part company and the Government must fail in its established policy to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other. Given over to the exclusive use of a currency greatly depreciated according to the standard of the commercial world, we could no longer claim a place among nations of the first class, nor could our Government claim a performance of its obligation, so far as such an obligation has been imposed upon it, to provide for the use of the people the best and safest money.

If, as many of its friends claim, silver ought to occupy a larger place in our currency and the currency of the world through general international co-operation and agreement, it is obvious that the United States will not be in a position to gain a hearing in favor of such an arrangement so long as we are willing to continue our attempt to accomplish the result single-handed.

The knowledge in business circles among our own people that our Government cannot make its fiat equivalent to intrinsic value nor keep inferior money on a parity with superior money by its own independent efforts has resulted in such a lack of confidence at home in the stability of currency values that capital refuses its aid to new enterprises, while millions are actually withdrawn from the channels of trade and commerce to become idle and unproductive in the hands of timid owners. Foreign investors equally alert not only decline to purchase American securities, but make haste to sacrifice those which they already have.

It does not meet the situation to say that apprehension in regard to the future of our finances is groundless, and that there is no reason for lack of confidence in the purposes or power of the Government in the premises. The very existence of this apprehension and lack of confidence, however caused, is a menace which ought not for a moment to be disregarded. Possibly if the undertaking we have in hand were the maintenance of a specific known quantity of silver at the parity with gold, our ability to do so might be estimated and gauged, and perhaps, in view of our unparalleled growth and resources, might be favorably passed upon. But when our avowed endeavor is to maintain such parity in regard to an amount of silver increasing at the rate of $50,000,000 yearly, with no fixed termination to such increase, it can hardly be said that a problem is presented whose solution is free from doubt.

The people of the United States are entitled to a sound and stable currency and to money recognized as such on every Exchange and in every market of the world. Their Government has no right to injure them by financial experiments opposed to the policy and practice of other civilized States, nor is it justified in permitting an exaggerated and unreasonable reliance on our national strength and ability to jeopardize the soundness of the people's money.

This matter rises above the plane of party politics. It vitally concerns every business and calling and enters every household in the land. There is one important aspect of the subject which, especially, should never be overlooked. At times like the present, when the evils of unsound finance threaten us, the speculator may anticipate a harvest gathered from the misfortune of others, the capitalist may protect himself by hoarding, or may even find profit in the fluctuation of values, but the wage earner—the first to be injured by a depreciated currency and the last to receive the benefit of its correction—is practically defenseless. He relies for work upon the ventures of confident and contented capital. This failing him, his condition is without alleviation, for he can neither prey on the misfortunes of others, nor hoard his labor. One of the greatest statesmen our country has known, speaking more than fifty years ago, when a derangement of the currency had caused commercial distress, said: "The very man of all others who has the deepest interest in a sound currency and who suffers most by mischievous legislation in money matters is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil."

These words are as pertinent now as on the day they were uttered, and ought to impressively remind us that a failure in the discharge of our duty at this time must especially injure those of our countrymen who labor, and who because of their number and condition are entitled to the most watchful care of their Government.

It is of the utmost importance that such relief as Congress can afford in the existing situation be afforded at once. The maxim, "He gives twice who gives quickly," is directly applicable. It may be true that the embarrassments from which the business of the country is suffering arise as much from evils apprehended as from those actually existing. We may hope, too, that calm counsels will prevail, and that neither the capitalists nor the wage earners will give way to unreasoning panic and sacrifice their property or their interests under the influence of exaggerated fears. Nevertheless, every day's delay in removing one of the plain and principal causes of the present state of things enlarges the mischief already done and increases the responsibility of the Government for its existence. Whatever else the people have a right to expect from Congress, they may certainly demand that legislation condemned by the ordeal of three years' disastrous experience shall be removed from the statute books as soon as their representatives can legitimately deal with it.

It was my purpose to summon Congress in special session early in the coming September that we might enter promptly upon the work of tariff reform, which the true interests of the country clearly demand, which so large a majority of the people, as shown by their suffrages, desire and expect, and to the accomplishment of which every effort of the present Administration is pledged. But while tariff reform has lost nothing of its immediate and permanent importance, and must in the near future engage the attention of Congress, it has seemed to me that the financial condition of the country should at once and before all other subjects be considered by your honorable body.

I earnestly recommend the prompt repeal of the provisions of the act passed July 14, 1890, authorizing the purchase of silver bullion, and that other legislative action may put beyond all doubt or mistake the intention and the ability of the Government to fulfill its pecuniary obligations in money universally recognized by all civilized countries. GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Aug. 7, 1893.

AS HEARD IN CONGRESS.

Comments on the Message by the Senators and Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Comment on the message is as various as it might be expected to be. To the large proportion of members who have made up their minds that repeal of the Sherman silver-purchase authority is imperative, it is satisfactory, although to some of them who are naturally inclined to adhere to old predilections in favor of free coinage it is considered regrettable that there is no suggestion about bimetallism.

There is little asperity manifested except among the silver-producing statesmen, and the comment of Representative Bryan of Nebraska, who said that "it is a forcible presentation of the opinions of those who favor immediate repeal, and is, therefore, not a forcible presentation of the views of those who oppose repeal," is an illustration of the temper in which the

Magazines.

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moderate silver men who are Democrats accept the direct and simple presentation of the President.

The message was deficient, in the estimation of those who had urged the discussion of a great number of topics, and to others in that it does not go at greater length into the question of tariff reform. But there has been no reason to believe that it would do more than refer, as has been intimated in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, to the necessity for tariff reduction. Some of the most anxious bimetallists were mistaken in the information they had received that it would suggest silver coinage in some form, or at least admit the importance of the use of both metals. There is no doubt, however, that the message, direct and single in purpose, will have the expected effect of fixing the attention of Congress upon that matter as the first and chief object for which the two houses were called together at an unusually early day.

Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.,) said: "The message is a clear-cut statement of the President's views. All of the comment that I have heard in the Senate is that it is as tearse and clear a statement as could have been made."

Senator Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, said: "I am not sure that I understand fully the purport of the message, and until I have read it carefully I cannot express an opinion."

Senator Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) said: "The two columns treating on the silver question seem to be thoroughly sound, except where the President uses the word 'principally' in stating that the prevailing situation is due to silver. The last clause, declaring that there must be immediate action upon the bills to carry out the pledges of the Democratic Party concerning the tariff, will disturb business more than his soundness on the financial question will improve it."

Senator Allison (Rep., Iowa,) said: "It is a very fair message. He states truly that the Sherman act was a compromise between the free-silver men and those who opposed their views."

Representative Rayner (Dem., Md.,) said: "It is a most admirable document, and I fully indorse every word of it."

Representative Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) said: "It is unfortunate that the President has coupled with his statement of the financial policy the declarations regarding the tariff. The distrust and doubt from which the country is suffering set in last November, and the President has erred in diagnosing the case. The financial stringency, as some one has well said, 'is but the mark on the dial indicating the real trouble within.'"

Mr. Bourke Cockran (Dem., N. Y.,) said: "Admirable, most admirable. Even the silver men must admit that it is the most perfect presentation of the question that could be made."

Representative Bland (Dem., Mo.,) said: "As nearly as I could make out, it was a plea for single gold standard because England maintains it. If England would coin silver, probably this country would do so. We seem to have lost the spirit of 1776."

Representative Bynum (Dem., Ind.,) said: "The message is very straightforward. The President makes no attempt to straddle the issue. The country will thoroughly understand it."

Representative M. D. Harter (Dem., Ohio,) said: "The message of Mr. Cleveland is strong, clear, and conclusive, and that Congress should lose no time in carrying out his recommendations is patent. The immediate and unconditional repeal of the purchase clause of the so-called Sherman act ought to raise no issue among patriotic, intelligent Representatives and Senators. Procrastination or delay in this is to my mind and heart a crime and will produce needless suffering for the poor and helpless. To-day, in the aggregate, hundreds of thousands of our people are out of work and in need. If this occurs in Summer, what will it be like next Winter?"

Representative Springer (Dem., Ill.,) said: "The President has very ably and tersely stated the present financial situation, and his message will commend the earnest and careful consideration of Congress and of the whole country. The duty of Congress is made clear, and there can be no doubt that the representatives of the people and of the States will at once carry out and crystallize the President's recommendations."

Representative Holman (Dem., Ind.,) said: "It is a vigorous and able expression of the President's views upon the situation."

Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.,) said: "It contains a number of Grover Cleveland's platitudes. Mr. Cleveland never goes to the root of the evil. I speak with considerable sympathy, because I agree with him as to the desirability of the result which he wishes to attain."

Representative McMillin (Dem., Tenn.,) said: "The message was a particularly strong presentation of the case in the President's well-known terse and forceful manner of expression. It meets my hearty approval."

Representative Simpson (Pop., Kan.,) said: "It is the weakest message ever presented to the country. 'Weak as dishwater' does not express it. The President's reference to the labor question is the veriest rot."

Representative Bryan (Pop.-Dem., Neb.,) said: "It very forcibly represents the opinions of those who believe in the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act, and, of course, could not be expected to set forth the sentiments of those who oppose such repeal."

Judge Bell (Pop.-Dem., Col.,) said: "It is an unmistakable gold-standard paper. It is in direct conflict with the platforms and doctrines of the party for the past twenty years. It is the argument made by Sherman and the money power. It makes the silver forces more determined. It did not seem to impress any of the silver Democrats. I believe it will help the silver cause."

Representative Cummings (Dem., N. Y.,) said: "The message is a gold message. It does not seem to me to consider silver as in it at all. If the recommendation is carried out I believe that it will, in a measure, restore financial confidence and be a great step toward renewing the prosperity of the country."

Senator Harris, (Dem., Tenn.,): "I am a member of the committee that will consider this message, and I cannot talk."

Senator Jones, (Rep., Nev.)—I think the message is utterly illogical and does not analyze the situation at all. The Sherman law has nothing to do with the present condition of affairs. The lines are drawn for the battle, and I see no reason for the friends of repeal to think they can carry their measure through. The message is what was expected and will do little to help the cause which the President champions.

Senator Quay, (Rep., Penn.)—In so far as the message touches upon the repeal of the Purchasing act of the Sherman law, I give it my cordial indorsement and think it is a good state paper. It will help the cause of repeal, but, for one, if I cannot get absolute repeal, I am willing to take the next best thing that I can get.

Senator Hawley, (Rep., Conn.)—I think it is a good strong message in regard to the money question, and I am pleased that the President treated Mr. Sherman, whose name the law bears, so fairly as he did when he called that act a truce. Every one knows that the Sherman act was passed to prevent the infliction of free silver legislation, and that it was only intended to postpone the final fight. I do not exactly understand Mr. Cleveland's proposed tariff, and I believe the real relief of the country would come if it knew what to expect in this direction.

Senator Lodge (Rep., Mass.)—I am well pleased with the recommendations regarding the financial questions of the day, and think the President's position demanding the immediate and unconditional repeal of the law is what is needed. In that respect it is a very strong document. I agree with the President that this is no time for personal or party politics on the silver question.

Senator McPherson (Dem., N. J.)—It is the strongest presentation of the case possible, and the arguments advanced meet every objection that can be put forward.

Senator Teller (Rep., Col.)—The simple assertion of the President that the present financial condition is due to the Sherman law does not make it so. His premise is wrong, and his conclusions necessarily fall to the ground.

Senator Peffer (Pop., Kan.)—The banker will regard it as perfection; the farmer and workman will see in it a further reduction of the product of their farm and their labor. It is the first attack of money kings in their final struggle for supremacy.

Cigarette Smoking Proved Fatal.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Aug. 8.—Excessive cigarette smoking caused what is known as "tobacco heart" in Charles S. Sebolt, the Astoria representative of the Long Island *Star*. He was found dead in bed at his home in Jamaica Avenue, Astoria, this morning.

Mr. Sebolt was thirty-eight years old and a capable newspaper man. He was for several years connected with the Troy *Times*, and later conducted a newspaper of his own in the northern part of the State. He leaves a wife and two children.

Confronted by Three Men with Revolvers.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 8.—When Mrs. Steinhauser of East Twenty-sixth Street opened her front door this morning to sweep the stoop three men confronted her with revolvers and warned her not to make an outcry.

They then pillaged the house, secured $500 worth of diamonds, and made their escape. The men are said to have come here with a circus company.

NO CANADIAN NEED ASPIRE.

No Native of the Dominion Ever Appointed Governor General.

OTTAWA, Aug. 8.—Major Gen. Alexander Montgomery Moore, commander of the British regular forces in Canada, has issued a proclamation announcing that, owing to the absence of the Governor General, he has assumed duty as administrator of the Government of the Dominion. He adheres to the old form used by new Kings and Queens of ancient times when ascending the throne, and directs all her Majesty's subjects to remain at their respective occupations, as if nothing had happened, and likewise commands that "all and singular her Majesty's officers and Ministers in the Dominion of Canada do continue in the execution of their several and respective offices, places, and emoluments."

In view of the fact that Gen. Moore is quite powerless to disturb anybody, and that his duties as administrator until the arrival of Lord Aberdeen will consist of signing such papers as the Ministers may place before him and making stilted reports to the Colonial Office occasionally, the high-sounding phraseology of his proclamation appears somewhat ludicrous.

It is not generally known that the Imperial Government never intrusts the administration of the Dominion Government to a Canadian. So long as there is a Governor General on Canadian soil, the duties of his office may be discharged by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, but the moment the Governor General steps out of the country, the General commanding the British forces must take charge. Neither the Governor Generalship nor administratorship nor even the command of the Dominion militia can be aspired to by a Canadian.

It is also a fact, not generally known, that a Canadian Governor General whose time is about to expire hurries out of the country before the arrival of his successor. A President of the United States may assist at the swearing in of his successor, but a Governor General of Canada never does. It would never do to have two Governor Generals in Canada at the same time. A conflict of authority might arise, because a Governor General's term never expires by law. He is always appointed by the Queen to hold office "during her Majesty's pleasure." The only notice he gets that her Majesty no longer desires him to hold office is the announcement that his successor has been named. Then he hustles out of the country as soon as he possibly can, so that the new-comer may find the coast clear when he arrives.

HARRY MACKEY AFTER A DIVORCE.

Unhappy Outcome of an Ottawa Man's Marriage to a New-York Woman.

OTTAWA, Aug. 8.—Harry Mackey, son of William Mackey, one of the wealthiest lumbermen of the Ottawa Valley, gave notice to-day that he would make application at the next session of the Dominion Senate for a divorce from his wife, who was Laura Estelle Stall of New-York. They were married about a year ago but lived together only a few months.

Miss Stall came here from New-York about a year and a half ago. She was a stranger, a pretty dark-eyed brunette of taking manners. She speedily became good friends with a wealthy young man of this city and it is alleged that, having a falling-out with him, she threatened suit for breach of promise of marriage and at a meeting at the law office of Henderson & Beament created a sensation by going into hysterics and fainting.

The young man left the city and Miss Stall met young Mackey. Their acquaintance progressed rapidly. The young man's father learned of it and forbade its continuance. Young Mackey soon after presented himself at the Church of the Dominicans with Miss Stall and induced Father Gauthier to marry them. The alliance, which was kept a strict secret, only lasted three or four months, and Mrs. Mackey is said to have then returned to New-York.

Mackey applies for divorce on the grounds of unfaithfulness and misrepresentation. His father is worth several millions and the family moves in the best society here.

SECESSION IN THE CHURCH.

The Repudiated Inwood (L. I.) Methodists Will Build a New Edifice.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Aug. 8.—There is discord in the Methodist Church of Inwood. The Trustees have issued a notice to the public repudiating two organizations in the church conducted by women—the Woman's Aid Society and the Christian Endeavor Society—as already told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and the end is not yet.

The present pastor, the Rev. James Cody, has been in charge of the church since October, succeeding the Rev. S. G. Appleget. A large portion of the congregation opposed the change, and have not yet become reconciled. This contingent is now in open war against the Rev. Mr. Cody, and has taken sides with the two expelled women's societies.

It is proposed to organize a new church by these discontented ones and have Mr. Appleget back. Several contributors have refused to longer subscribe to the church funds because of the action of the Trustees, and Deacon Barker and Capt. Henry Van Wycklen shook their fists in each other's faces last evening.

The protesting delegation has purchased ground upon which to erect the rival church. Among the representative men of the congregation who are in the new movement are Alfred Pearsall, Theodore Craft, Sylvanus L. Johnson, Frank Smith, Henry Smith, and Rushmore Hicks.

Minnesota's State Elevator in Litigation.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 8.—Papers were filed this afternoon which involve the whole elevator system of Minnesota and put a temporary check upon the farmers in their effort to secure the erection of the State elevator.

The Legislature last Spring passed a bill authorizing a State elevator. Land for the structure was purchased in Duluth last month and the contract to erect the building was let yesterday to a St. Louis contractor.

Henry Rippe of Fairmount, Martin County, to-day applied for an injunction against the building of an elevator. Judge Kelley granted a temporary injunction and set the case for hearing Aug. 16.

Mr. Rippe pleads that it would not be lawful to tax citizens to erect a business which would compete with private concerns.

The Graves Trial Commissioners.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 8.—Commissioners John Twombly and the Hon. Isaac N. Stevens of Denver, who arrived here yesterday morning to consult with Providence witnesses in the first trial of Dr. T. Thatcher Graves for the murder of Mrs. Josephine A. Barnaby, have called upon nearly all of them and will complete their work here by to-night.

All the witnesses have agreed to attend the trial, which will be held about the middle of October. Mr. Stevens says that the prosecution is in possession of some important evidence obtained outside of this State. He and Mr. Twombly have been to Chester, Penn., and from here will go to Boston, and thence to Blue Lake, to see the Bennetts.

Gov. Flower to Take to the Woods.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Gov. Flower will remain here until Friday, when he will be at Summit, Schoharie County, where he will address an educational picnic. On Saturday he will go to Watertown.

The following Monday he will go into the Adirondacks, "out of reach," as he says, "of the newspaper men and the telegraph." He will remain in the woods until the 15th, when he will start for Coney Island to address the Volunteer Firemen of the State, who meet there in annual convention on the 17th.

The Governor will then return to his mountain retreat for two weeks.

Several Thousand Out of Work.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 8.—Mills Nos. 1 and 2 of Clark's O. N. T. Thread Works, at Kearny, have shut down. The company placed notices on the doors this morning which stated that the mills would not be open for two weeks. The reason given is the unusual depression of business. Several thousand girls and men are thrown out of employment.

FLIMSY REPUBLICAN TRICKS

THE PARTY'S PLAN TO HAMPER THE DEMOCRATS UNMASKED.

The Country to be Beguiled with False Pretenses of Aiding in Repealing the Silver-Purchase Law—The President's Helpers Not Deceived—Mr. Hale's Presentation in the Senate of the Policy of His Party—A Stirring Rebuke of Peanut Politics by Mr. Voorhees.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—If any one supposed that partisanship was to be eliminated from the discussion of the silver question in the Senate to-day's proceedings show the fallacy of any such belief. The cheapest kind of "peanut politics" was injected into the discussion to-day by Republican Senators, and, although the inwardness of their attempt was not thoroughly expressed, it is apparent that they have decided upon a policy which, while calculated to give the public the idea that they are honestly seeking to hasten the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman act, is really meant to hamper the Democrats as much as possible.

No later than yesterday a number of representative Republican Senators were declaring their opposition to anything which smacked of partisanship. To-day's developments show that they were either talking for buncombe or had not been taken into the confidence of the mischiefmakers. To the credit of the Democrats, be it said that the flimsy trick of the Republicans was thoroughly ventilated. Mr. Gorman first exhibited it in all its nakedness, and then Mr. Voorhees of Indiana proceeded to administer a rebuke to its moving spirit, Mr. Hale of Maine, which brought applause from the galleries.

As the proceedings went on, several illustrations of the folly of indulging in politics of the peanut variety were furnished. It was the policy of the Republicans, Mr. Hale contended, to give the repeal movement its united support. This was a foolish assertion, in view of the fact that Mr. Teller of Colorado was present to contradict it, which he proceeded to do in vigorous fashion. Before the discussion was ended, Mr. Sherman became involved in an argument with Mr. Teller, in which the latter intimated very plainly that Mr. Sherman's memory of his legislative acts did not tally with the acts themselves. Altogether, the Republicans made a sad mess of their initial effort to gain a partisan advantage at the very outset of the silver discussion.

Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts gave the first indication of the Republican programme by introducing a resolution calling upon the Committee on Finance to report at once a bill repealing the purchase clause of the Sherman law, and providing that a vote be taken on the proposition not later than Tuesday, Aug. 22. Mr. Lodge evidently thought this the best joke of the season, for his face wore a broad grin when he asked for immediate consideration of the resolution. Mr. Teller objected, and the resolution went over, Mr. Lodge giving notice that he would call it up to-morrow.

The Republicans seemed very much pleased with this performance, and many of them adjourned to the cloakroom with Mr. Lodge and talked it over with evident satisfaction.

Soon afterward Mr. Hale of Maine gave a fresh indication of the Republican scheme by introducing a resolution calling for the convening of the Senate each day at 11 A. M. instead of noon. This he made the basis of a speech in which, with assumed earnestness, he praised the message of the President and declared that, so far as the Republicans were concerned, they proposed to do their utmost to support Mr. Cleveland's effort to restore confidence to the country. The President's hands needed strengthening, according to Mr. Hale, and the Republicans were there to strengthen them. Swift action was demanded, and how, he asked, could it be better brought about than by devoting more time each day to the effort to get at a solution of the problem.

Everybody understood, Mr. Hale continued, that Congress was now in session simply to bring about a repeal of the Sherman law. All other questions would be subordinated to this one. Every sacrifice should be made by Senators on both sides of the chamber to accomplish the desired result. Mr. Hale added that he hoped this resolution would be referred to the Committee on Finance, and he appealed to the Chairman of that committee, Mr. Voorhees, to take speedy action upon it. Throughout his speech, Mr. Hale laid stress on the alleged fact that the Republicans were practically a unit in their desire to have the law repealed at an early day.

Mr. Hale was evidently very much satisfied with himself when he resumed his seat, but he did not feel quite so happy a few moments later, when Mr. Gorman of Maryland denounced his remarks as inspired purely by partisan considerations. Small politics, Mr. Gorman said, had suggested the introduction of the two resolutions which proceeded from the minority. Mr. Gorman expressed surprise that Mr. Hale had been carried away by the little current which seemed to have swept the other side of the chamber. He then declared that, while the Democrats were in favor of speedy action, they did not believe this was a time for unseemly haste. They realized that there were divergent views on the question and that it could not be settled in a hurry.

Mr. Hale interjected the question whether the Finance Committee would be ready to report a bill by Thursday at the latest, and Mr. Gorman replied that the committee was not to be driven to the work in which it was as much interested as the members of the minority possibly could be. Mr. Hale again returned to the charge and declared that Mr. Gorman's taunt would not prevent the minority from standing up for the President at every stage of the controversy in the direction of sound money.

Mr. Voorhees of Indiana then proceeded to remove the hide from Mr. Hale and spread it upon the Senatorial fence to dry. Answering Mr. Hale's question about a meeting of the Finance Committee, he said:

"I shall issue the call to-morrow for the committee to meet on Thursday to take up the great question as it must be taken up, far away from the species of cheap demagogy such as we have been listening to. The idea of dealing with the question in the hop-step-and-jump style suggested by the Senator from Maine is amazing in the Senate of the United States, particularly in the case of a Senator who is now forward to undo what he has helped to do.

"The Senator from Maine forgets that every curse of the Sherman act comes home to roost on that side of the chamber, not on this. Not a single vote on our side was given for that miserable act. I never believed in it and do not now. But the idea of the Senator from Maine appealing to me to make haste to undo the infamy and fraud which he himself voted to fasten on this country is about the most refreshing thing that I have witnessed in thirty years of public life."

In the course of further colloquy, Mr. Voorhees said the matter should be approached in a becoming spirit, not in the spirit of jockeyism. "The jockey movement" of the Senator from Maine, he hoped, would meet no imitation hereafter.

Mr. Sherman of Ohio said that in some of the remarks of the Senator from Indiana he cheerfully concurred. He believed that the Senate ought to meet the question presented by the President with moderation, deliberation, candor, and fairness. For himself, he did not wish to enter into any political debate, but he would say now that the act which was now sought to be reversed had been caused by the imminent danger of the two houses agreeing to a bill for the free coinage of silver. On this subject Mr. Sherman went into some details, which have been frequently published, and said that his friends on the other side of the chamber were responsible for the Sherman act. He added, however, that every provision of it was wise, conclusive, and just, except the purchasing clauses, for the repeal of which he would now vote with the greatest pleasure. If the Senator from Indiana and his friends were prepared to vote for repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, Republican Senators would concur with them. Thus they would remove the fears and perils of the position from the public mind, although he thought the fears were far greater than the perils.

Mr. Teller of Colorado closed the discussion. He denied that Mr. Hale spoke for the whole Republican Party or for all Republican Senators. That Senator spoke for himself and for the New-England Senators who surrounded him, but he had no right to speak for others. They had not made him their mouthpiece, and were not likely to do so. As to the Sherman act, Mr. Teller said that when Mr. Sherman reported it from the conference committee he stated in the most emphatic and positive manner that the House of Representatives had determined, in a very positive way, that no free-coinage bill could pass that body, and the Senator's present statement was (with all due respect) an afterthought.

The Senate was then addressed in a set speech on the financial question, by Mr. Dolph, (Rep., Oregon,) who contended that the Sherman act was not the sole or the principal cause of the existing business depression, and that no permanent improvement could be expected so long as the destruction of the present tariff system was apprehended or feared.

At the conclusion of Mr. Dolph's remarks, Mr. Hoar called up, as the unfinished business, (coming over from last session,) the question of the right of Mr. Mantle to a seat in the Senate for the State of Montana, but said that he would not ask for its consideration until he had consulted Senators on the other side.

The Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

THE HOUSE SEATS A DEMOCRAT.

Decision in Favor of Richardson in the Michigan Contest.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Promptly at 12 to-day the House was called to order and listened to prayer by the new Chaplain, who at once established a reputation for brevity that he will find it agreeable to cultivate. The floor was well occupied, the attendance of members being almost as large as it was yesterday, but the galleries were so sparsely filled as to indicate a moderation of interest in the new House.

It soon became evident that there would be no business undertaken before the President's message had been received. Col. O. Ferrall, (Dem., Va.,) who was ready to take up the Belknap-Richardson election case as soon as possible, asked, at 12:30, for a recess of fifteen minutes, and it was taken. Just at 12:45 the gavel of Speaker Crisp fell again, and at the same moment Messrs. Springer, McMillin, and Reed, who had been sent to the President with the formal notification of the House of its readiness to proceed with business, appeared at the door. While Mr. Springer was reporting, Col. Pruden stood behind Mr. Reed with a blue envelope under his arm, which he presently submitted and had sent to the Speaker's desk.

Clerk Kerr was in his place to read the message, and he broke the seal and at once proceeded with the reading. The Speaker did not have to rap for order then. Every member on both sides of the chamber gave the strictest attention. Mr. Cockran, (Dem., N. Y.,) who had secured a printed copy, followed the reading of the Clerk with his own copy. Mr. Bland and several other members who had been seated in the "Cherokee Strip" came down toward the Clerk's desk to hear more easily. The force of employes of the House had become so much interested in the reading of the message that they, too, were on hand in lines reaching from the Clerk's desk across the spaces at the right and left. The reading occupied but fifteen minutes. At the close the applause was general and it seemed to come from all parts of the chamber, the galleries joining, with disregard of the rules that remain to be adopted.

As soon as the message had been read the House took up the resolution on the contested-election case of Belknap against Richardson, of the Fifth Michigan District. According to the agreement made yesterday the sides were allowed an hour each and the case, as briefly presented yesterday, was more minutely discussed. Mr. O'Ferrall, for the Clerk of the House, maintained that he had strictly performed his duty in putting up the full name of the man who had been first regularly returned with a proper certificate.

Mr. Burrows (Rep., Mich.,) insisted that the action of the Supreme Court of the State in annulling Richardson's certificate and issuing a new one to Belknap should be assurance enough to the House that Belknap had been duly elected and should have the seat.

Col. O'Ferrall argued that the House ought not to surrender its prerogative to the court of any State, but should be the judge of the qualifications and title of its members, and appealed to the Democrats to accord the seat to Richardson until the Committee on Elections could ascertain whether there was reason to doubt his right to retain it.

When the House was ready to vote, Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.,) made a proposition as an amendment to the substitute of Mr. Burrows, which proposed the seating of Belknap, asking that the case be sent to a select committee of five, to be reported in ten days. This was voted down by a vote of 128 to 194, with a few Democrats voting in the affirmative. Mr. Burrows's resolution to seat Belknap was lost, 114 to 198, and Richardson (Dem.) was then seated without a division.

The House adjourned until Thursday, notice being given of the meeting of the Democrats in caucus at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

DONOVAN HELD BY THE JURY.

Inquest on the Body of John Chew, Who Was Murdered at Monmouth Park.

EATONTOWN, N. J., Aug. 8.—The inquest on the body of John Chew, who was killed at Monmouth Park Saturday night, was held by Coroner Van Dyke to-day. Prosecuting Attorney Ivans appeared for the State, and Howe & Hummel of New-York represented "Snip" Donovan.

Several stable boys testified to the incidents connected with the murder, which did not differ materially from the published accounts. Richard H. Radcliffe, the night watchman at Lorillard's stables, in addition to relating the events of that night, testified that Donovan had told him that Chew had frequently angered him so much that he felt like killing him with a club. Radcliffe also said he had been requested by Chew's friends to protect him from Donovan, who, in his angry moods, was likely to do Chew harm. This request was made by Harding.

The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict that Chew came to his death from the result of a knife wound inflicted by Donovan.

Coroner Van Dyke held Henry Williamson, Theodore Craine, and John Dunn, witnesses, in $1,000 bail each, in default of which they, as well as Radcliffe and Crawford, were sent to the County Jail.

More Trouble Among the Choctaws.

CADDO, Indian Territory, Aug. 8—War heat has been reached in Cedar County. Gov. Jones removed the County Judge and Sheriff from office and put men in their places who were of his political faith. News received here announces that the ousted County Judge has been murdered and that the whole country is in arms. Trouble of more serious nature yet is expected.

Red Men at Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, N.Y., Aug. 8.—The Great Council of the Independent Order of Red Men of the State of New-York opened a five days' session in this city this morning. A grand parade was the feature, and fully 2,500 members were in line. After marching through the principal streets the Red Men proceeded to Ross Park, where exercises of a social character occupied the remainder of the day.

Stages to Carry Advertisements.

While Col. Elliott F. Shepard was alive there was no advertising allowed in the Fifth Avenue stages. The Fifth Avenue Transportation Company, however, has decided to change this policy and to permit advertisements in the stages.

Mr. Siegfried Koppel of 41 Park Row has just obtained this valuable advertising franchise, and square cards will soon be placed above the windows in the stages.

Canada's Big-Gun Competition.

HALIFAX, Aug. 8.—Artillerymen from all parts of Canada are here for the annual big-gun competition of the Dominion Artillery Association. The men are in camp at the entrance of the harbor. The range extends oceanward. Gen. Montgomery Moore is in command.

The ten-inch guns at Fort Cambridge are used for practice.

Two Men Killed and Several Injured.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—The large powder mills in the woods nine miles east of here on the Illinois side exploded at noon to-day. The shock was distinctly felt and heard in this city.

The mill belonged to the Phœnix Powder Company. Two men were killed and several injured.

Carpet Mills to Close.

YONKERS, Aug. 8.—The Fernbrook Carpet Mills at Ludlow Station gave notice to-day that they will shut down for an indefinite period Saturday. The mills employ 200 hands and their pay roll amounts to $10,000 a month.

ARMY AND NAVY.

TEXAS RIFLE COMPETITION.—Capt. W. C. Manning, Twenty-third Infantry; Capt. E. B. Pratt, Twenty-third Infantry; First Lieut. R. R. Stevens, Twenty-third Infantry; Second Lieut. Matthias Crowley, Fifth Infantry, Department of Texas, are ordered to Fort Clark, Texas, not later than Aug. 15, for duty in connection with the department rifle competition.

CAVALRY TRANSFERS.—The following transfers are made: Second Lieut. Edward B. Cassatt from the Ninth Cavalry to the Fourth Cavalry, (Troop K;) Second Lieut. Edward H. Hartwick from the Fourth Cavalry to the Ninth Cavalry, (Troop E.)

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER KEARSARGE, Commander Crowninshield, sailed Monday from Portsmouth, N. H., for Gardiner's Bay, to join the other vessels of the North Atlantic squadron.

FIRST LIEUT. JOHN S. PARKE, Jr., Twenty-first Infantry, has been relieved from duty at Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, to take effect Sept. 1, and will join his company.

ASSISTANT SURGEON R. C. PERSONS has been ordered to the Minnesota, New-York Navy Yard, Aug. 15, relieving Assistant Surgeon E. Z. Derr, placed on waiting orders.

THE REVENUE CUTTER COLFAX, stationed at Wilmington, N. C., has been ordered to proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., to assist in enforcing the quarantine laws.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—First Lieut. W. A. Nichols, Quartermaster Twenty-third Infantry, Department of Texas, one month from about Aug. 23.

CAPT. MARCUS E. TAYLOR, Assistant Surgeon, having been found by an army retiring board incapacitated, has been ordered home.

LIEUT. COMMANDER W. T. SWINBURNE and Lieut. C. E. Colahan have been ordered to the Naval Academy, Aug. 31.

THE MONTEREY arrived Sunday at San Francisco from a cruise along the Northwest coast.

THE GUNBOAT CONCORD arrived at Port Said Monday on her way to the China station.

PLEASED WITH THE MESSAGE

COMMENDATION FOR THE PRESIDENT ON ALL SIDES.

Mr. Cleveland's Statement to Congress Is Declared by Bankers, Brokers, and Business Men Generally to be an Admirable Document and One that Will Have Good Effect in Restoring Confidence—Praised as Stating Sound Views and Giving Good Advice.

The President's message to Congress was received with much favor in Wall Street and among business men. Men prominent in the financial world spoke in commendation of it, and expressed the hope that it would result in action by Congress that should have a beneficial effect on the financial situation. Following are some of the commendatory things said about the message:

J. EDWARD SIMMONS, President of the Fourth National Bank—It is a good message and I approve it fully, especially that part referring to the postponement of the tariff question until the silver question is settled.

ROBERT M. GALLOWAY, President of the Merchants' National Bank—It meets my views exactly. I think it a most admirable and forcible argument, and one that should have great influence. It states the question just as it is, calmly and judiciously, and without any show of feeling.

WASHINGTON E. CONNOR—It is an excellent message, and, though it was anticipated, it had a good effect everywhere. We expect, however, that the Senate will cause delay. We should not prepare ourselves for disappointment by expecting Congress to take immediate action, nor should we be influenced by what the stock market happens to make of the document.

H. L. HORTON of H. L. Horton & Co.—It calls upon two fire companies to put out one fire, but it says that there is only one fire to be put out at present. Confidence has been destroyed and the President has done his part toward restoring it.

JOHN A. STEWART, President of the United States Trust Company—I think it a most admirable document, patriotic and free from any taint of partisanship. I think, further, that as Republicans we should sustain it, and by lending Mr. Cleveland our assistance at this time show that we are patriotic as well as he.

EVAN THOMAS, President of the Produce Exchange—The message has been very well received on our Exchange. It points out that this country, great as it is, is not strong enough to carry the whole load of the world's silver. The President means that the country should be put on a sound financial basis, with a currency of recognized value throughout the world. Mr. Cleveland has put his recommendations in concise, strong, and plain language.

HENRY HENTZ, President of the Coffee Exchange—The message is a very good one. It is a very powerful document. I think it has said as little about the tariff as could have been expected. The President certainly has intended to treat the financial question principally. The last paragraph contains the meat of it. In it the President recommends a repeal of the silver-purchase provision, and makes clear that further legislation will be to keep the country on a gold basis.

JOHN B. ADAMS, Secretary of the State Trust Company—The message is sound and should give confidence in all parts of the country. It is, moreover, a very able document.

EDWARD KING, President of the Union Trust Company—I think it a most excellent message.

GEN. E. B. BARNUM—It is a characteristic Cleveland document, short and to the point. He says what he means, no more. Each succeeding message of Grover Cleveland's is new evidence of the fact that he is not afraid to say what he means.

DUMONT CLARK, Vice President of the American Exchange National Bank—The message is a conservative and satisfactory document. If Congress would only repeal the Sherman law and then adjourn within a month it would be the best thing that could happen to the country.

GEORGE S. COE, President of the American Exchange National Bank—The general tendency of the message is admirable.

GEORGE B. HOPKINS of Kennett, Hopkins & Co.—It is a good and wise message, but that is what was expected of Mr. Cleveland.

POSTMASTER CHARLES W. DAYTON—The law merchant alone regulates the standard of value for money where there is international exchange for its purchase and sale. The first step is unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, as recommended by President Cleveland. The next step will be that indicated by this section of the message:

"If, as many of its friends claim, silver ought to occupy a larger place in our currency and the currency of the world through general international co-operation and agreement, it is obvious that the United States will not be in a position to gain a hearing in favor of such an arrangement so long as we are willing to continue our attempt to accomplish the result single handed."

DISTRICT ATTORNEY NICOLL—The message is wonderfully clear and direct. It is couched in language which every one can understand, and is an exposition of the silver question which all can grasp.

MAYOR THOMAS F. GILROY—It is a document with the true ring to it, and states the case plainly. I believe fully in the President's idea that the first duty of Congress is to dispose of the silver question. No other question should be touched until that is out of the way. As soon as that is done, the tariff question should be taken up and the pledges made by the Democratic Party should be redeemed. But the silver question now has the right of way and demands the attention of Congress.

CHARLES R. FLINT—President Cleveland speaks the judgment of the country, regardless of party, in earnestly "recommending the prompt repeal of the provisions of the act passed July 14, 1890, authorizing the purchase of silver bullion." His statement that "the financial condition of the country should at once and before all other subjects be considered by Congress" shows that he appreciates the necessity of immediate action to re-establish confidence in our currency. If his recommendation is acted upon, confidence will be restored, money will flow from the cheaper money markets of Europe to get the advantage of our higher rates of interest and business opportunities, and the currency which has been withdrawn from the mercantile community will come back from its hoarding places to the mercantile banks to facilitate the general movement of trade. It is to be hoped that the recommendations of the President will be accepted in the general interest, instead of being viewed from a partisan standpoint. Democrats and Republicans alike are interested in the re-establishment of confidence, and the recommending of prompt action in financial legislation and postponement of legislation on the tariff gives evidence of the broadmindedness and sound wisdom of the Chief Executive.

P. J. SCULLY, Deputy County Clerk—It pleases me very much. The document states the case fully, and the advice which President Cleveland gives against panics arising from exaggerated fears is timely, and will of itself have a very reassuring effect upon the people.

E. P. BARKER, President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments—President Cleveland has grasped the situation very thoroughly, and the message will have a reassuring effect on the country. What is necessary is a restoration of confidence in the business community, and it is simply the lack of this confidence that is responsible for the present conditions. A prompt repeal of the Sherman Silver-Purchase act will have a most beneficial effect upon business.

MICHAEL T. DALY, Commissioner of Public Works—The document is a most timely one, written in a spirit and manner that will carry a better feeling to every business man. I hope the special session of Congress will have the good sense to carry out the President's recommendation as promptly as possible, and I believe that it will.

WILLIAM E. STILLING, Tammany leader of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District—I have heard a great many people express opinions of Mr. Cleveland's message this afternoon, and every one of the opinions I have heard was highly complimentary and favorable. I regard it as a masterly document and one that will benefit the country very much.

W. J. K. KENNY, Supervisor of the *City Record*—Like all Mr. Cleveland's state papers, it is a document in which honesty of purpose and the interests of the people can be found in every line. It is right to the point, concise, and timely.

THOMAS J. DUNN, Tammany leader of the Twentieth Assembly District—I like President Cleveland's letter very much. It has the right tone. I believe that it will aid in restoring the confidence that is now so much needed in business circles.

The Pomham Burned at Her Dock.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 8.—The steamer Pomham, belonging to the People's Line, but under a five-year lease to the Continental Line, was burned at her dock here at 4:50 this morning.

The Pomham was built at Newburg, on the Hudson, five years ago, at a cost of $52,000. The steamer caught fire amidships, presumably from the boiler. The flames spread with great rapidity, and the six men and the boy on board had barely time to escape to shore. Manuel Bashop went back for his clothes and was rescued badly burned about the feet, face, and hands.

The Pomham was owned by C. C. Peck of this city, who says that he had no insurance upon her. He does not know whether the Continental Line had any insurance.

THE WOMAN WHO WORKS, and is tired, will find a special help in Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Perfectly harmless in any condition of the female system. It promotes all the natural functions, and builds up, strengthens, regulates, and cures. For women approaching confinement, nursing mothers, and every weak, run-down, delicate woman, it is an invigorating, supporting tonic that's peculiarly adapted to their needs.

But it's more than that, too. It's the only *guaranteed* remedy for all the functional disturbances, painful disorders, and chronic weaknesses of womanhood. In "female complaints" of every kind, periodical pains, bearing-down sensations, internal inflammation, and kindred ailments, if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

Something else that pays the dealer better, may be offered as "just as good." Perhaps it is, *for him*, but it can't be, for *you*.

A NEW REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
SCHERING'S
PIPERAZIN
WATER

A specific and radical cure, recommended by distinguished European and American medical authorities for Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Urinary Calculus, and diseases due to uric acid diathesis.

For Sale by all Pharmacists.
LEHN & FINK, SOLE AGENTS FOR AMERICA, N. Y.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY.

Expiration of the Lease to the Philadelphia and Reading.

The following official announcement was made yesterday:

"The lease of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company having this day been terminated as of Aug. 1, 1892, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company resumes possession and operation of its lines. All officers, agents, and employes now engaged on the Lehigh Valley Railroad system will remain in their present positions until otherwise ordered, and will receive their compensations from the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company for services performed after Aug. 1, 1893."

Maximum Freight Law.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Nebraska's maximum freight law is responsible for the failure of the Western Freight Association to equalize Omaha and Council Bluffs commodity rates to-day. At present Council Bluffs gets the same rates to points in Nebraska and elsewhere west of the Missouri as are in effect from Omaha, while Omaha has to pay bridge tolls on any shipments it may make to points in Iowa or elsewhere east of the river. This condition of affairs has tended to develop Council Bluffs industries, and Omaha has claimed that the discrimination against it should cease. These roads had undertaken to consider the matter, but injunctions secured by wholesale merchants in Lincoln and other interior points against the State Railroad Commissioners, prohibiting them from compelling the roads to make through rates on the same basis as local rates, has convinced the roads in the association that they had better get rid of those complications before they attempt any further equalization of rates. Consequently, the consideration of the equalization of those rates from Omaha and Council Bluffs has been indefinitely postponed.

Railroad Notes and Personals.

—The General Passenger Agents of the Eastern trunk lines did not meet yesterday, and they probably will not meet again until the latter part of September.

—D. I. Roberts, the General Passenger Agent of the Erie Railroad, expects to visit the World's Fair the latter part of this week.

Narrowly Escaped Drowning.

NEW-HAVEN, Aug. 8.—Henry Steadman, son of a wealthy citizen of Orange, N. J., narrowly escaped drowning in the local harbor Monday afternoon. He had been camping out at Stratford and tried to row over to Short Beach in his canoe.

He was blown overboard about 3 o'clock and hung to the side of the boat an hour. During this time he removed most of his clothes and started to swim ashore, but the distance was too great.

He was rescued by Capt. Risley of the steamer Sunshine completely exhausted and doubled up with cramps. He was brought to this city and revived. He will recover without serious injury.

Chinamen Come in from Mexico.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 8.—Four Chinamen were arrested here to-day by Deputy United States Marshals upon the charge of not having complied with the Geary registration law. They smuggled themselves into this country from Mexico.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—Forecast for Wednesday:

For *New-England*, variable winds, fair weather, warmer, fair Thursday.

For *EASTERN NEW-YORK, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland*, the *District of Columbia*, and *Virginia*, warmer, fair, southerly winds, warmer, fair Thursday.

For *North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia*, and *Eastern Florida*, easterly winds, warmer, light local rains. For *Western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana*, and *Eastern Texas*, southerly winds, local rains and thunderstorms. For *Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas*, and *Colorado*, cooler, variable winds, local thunderstorms, warmer Thursday.

For *Iowa* and *Nebraska*, winds shifting to warmer southerly, with light local thunderstorms. For *Minnesota, North Dakota*, and *South Dakota*, warmer, southeasterly winds, occasional light local rains. For *Montana*, warmer, variable winds, generally fair. For *Tennessee, Kentucky*, and *West Virginia*, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

For *Illinois, Indiana*, and *Ohio*, warmer, southerly winds, fair Wednesday, with light local thunderstorms Wednesday night. For *Upper Michigan, Lower Michigan*, and *Wisconsin*, warmer, southerly winds, light local thunderstorms. For *Western New-York* and *Western Pennsylvania*, warmer, variable winds, fair.

WEATHER CONDITIONS AND GENERAL FORECAST.—The barometer is lowest over Assiniboia and highest over the Middle Atlantic States. The temperature has risen in Montana, New-England, and the Lake region, and has fallen decidedly in the Northwest.

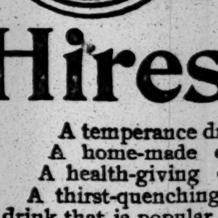
Fair weather prevails in the Mississippi Valley and thence eastward over the Atlantic States. Light local thunderstorms are reported from the Lower Missouri Valley. Fair weather will generally prevail on Wednesday, except local thunderstorms in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys.

RIVERS.—The rivers will change slightly.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the same date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1892.	1893.		1892.	1893.
3 A. M.	71°	66°	3:30 P. M.	88°	90°
6 A. M.	71°	69°	6 P. M.	83°	87°
9 A. M.	74°	72°	9 P. M.	79°	79°
12 M.	80°	81°	12 P. M.	77°	75°

Average temperature yesterday.......77¼°
Average for same date last year.......77⅞°
Average for same date last fifteen years.......68°



Any Time
is the right time for everybody to drink
Hires' Root Beer
A temperance drink.
A home-made drink.
A health-giving drink.
A thirst-quenching drink.
A drink that is popular everywhere.
Delicious, Sparkling, Effervescent.

A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons of this delicious beverage. Don't be deceived if a dealer, for the sake of larger profit, tells you some other kind is "just as good"—'tis false. No imitation is as good as the genuine HIRES'.

COSTAR'S EXTERMINATORS DESTROY roaches, bedbugs, ants, rats, mice, fleas, lice, cockroaches, waterbugs; infallible remedies; sixty years; not poisonous; not dangerous using; kills in single night. Stores refusing order, direct 40 Clinton Place.

ZIMMERMAN AND H. C. TYLER

EASTERN BICYCLISTS DIVIDE HONORS AT CHICAGO.

Tyler Covers a Mile in 2:11 2-5, a Performance Second Only to Sanger's Best Effort—The Champion Does a Fast Quarter of a Mile and Wins the Two-Mile Lap Race—Meintjes in Poor Form—Many Entertainments Arranged for Visiting Wheelmen.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Honors on this the second day of the League of American Wheelmen's national and international meet were divided between H. C. Tyler, the Eastern crack, and A. A. Zimmerman, whose quarter mile in 0:30 2-5 is excelled only by his own world's record of 0:30 1-5 made at Detroit last week. Tyler voluntarily moved back from the twenty-yard mark in the mile handicap to scratch in an effort to break the track record, and succeeded handsomely by covering the distance in 2:11 2-5. This performance is second only to Sanger's mile at Milwaukee in 2:09 4-5.

Zimmerman also won the two-mile lap race, scoring seventeen points to Guy L. Gary's twelve.

From the standpoint of attendance the second day was not a success, probably affected by the knowledge that Sanger would not ride against Zimmerman. The Milwaukee crack was up to-day, but will

H. C. Tyler.

certainly not recover in time to ride before Friday, and possibly not at all this week. The attendance was hardly as large as that of yesterday. The sport, however, was better, faster time being made and less loafing being done in the distance events.

Meintjes, the South African champion, proved a disappointment. He started in the mile handicap at an advantage of fifty yards, and succeeded in qualifying in the trial heats, finishing second to Brown of Cleveland. In the final he was shut out by Tyler's forcing the leaders to finish in 2:11 1-5. In the two-thirds-mile handicap he was shut out in his trial heat. It is thought by some that he is holding out his best efforts for the international events.

John S. Johnson, the Minneapolis crack, started back in the second heat of the mile handicap and was disqualified by a quarter length. He won the second heat of the quarter-mile open in 0:34, but in the final followed Zimmerman and Taylor over the tape. Zimmerman's quarter was brilliant. He pushed away from his opponents at once. Taylor and Johnson were on either side, a half a length back down the stretch. On the upper turn he began his spurt, and the two fast men kept with him into the stretch. There Zimmerman rushed away with wondrous ease, and it was thought a record was broken. The time was 0:30 2-5, faster than any other wheelman had ever covered the ground in competition. Zimmerman started in none of the handicaps.

In the fourth heat of the mile handicap run in the morning Tyler started, after the announcement that he was going after the track record. This he did by finishing a dead heat with Lumsden for second place in 2:13 4-5. Four hours later he made a new record for the track by finishing third in the final of the same race in 2:11 2-5, one-fifth of a second behind Dernberger of Buffalo, who started with a seventy-five-yard handicap.

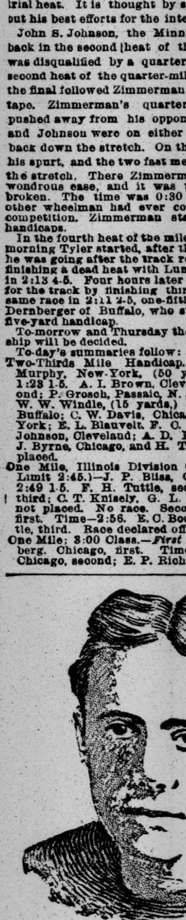
To-morrow and Thursday the national champion-ship will be decided.

To-day's summaries follow:

Two-Thirds Mile Handicap.—*Final Heat*—W. F. Murphy, New-York, (50 yards,) first. Time—1:23 1-5. A. I. Brown, Cleveland, (65 yards,) second; P. Grosch, Passaic, N. J., (65 yards,) third; W. Wilde, (75 yards,) fourth. A. T. Githens, Buffalo; C. W. Davis, Chicago; H. Smith, New-York; E. L. Blauvelt, F. C. Bode, Chicago; E. J. Johnson, Cleveland; A. D. Kennedy, Chicago; T. Coffyne, Chicago, and H. T. Fyle, Chicago, not placed.

One Mile, Illinois Division Championship, (Time Limit 2:45.)—J. P. Bliss, Chicago, first. Time—2:49 2-5. F. T. Tuttle, second; A. T. Githens, third; C. T. Knisely, G. L. Emerson, E. C. Bode, not placed. No race. Second trial—J. P. Bliss, first. Time—2:56. E. C. Bode, second; F. H. Tuttle, third. Race declared off.

One Mile; 3:00 Class.—*First Heat*—J. I. Brandenberg, Chicago, first. Time—2:38. M. Nelson, Chicago, second; E. P. Richardson, third. James



J. P. Bliss.

Levy, Chicago; W. A. Thompson, Chicago; A. Longley, Boston; F. M. Prencil, Chicago; F. Miller, Muiberry, Ind.; L. O. Wilcoxon, Chicago, and C. E. Parker, Milwaukee, not placed.

Quarter Mile; Open.—*Final Heat*—A. A. Zimmerman, New-York, first. Time—0:30 2-5. G. F. Taylor, Waltham, Mass., second; J. S. Johnson, Minneapolis, third; H. A. Githens, Chicago, fourth; E. C. Johnson, Cleveland, fifth.

Two-Mile Team Race.—Chicago CC (Tuttle, Bliss, and Githens) first, 76 points; Illinois CC (Knisely, Rhodes, and Kennedy) second, 53 points. Two starters.

One-Mile Handicap.—*Final Heat*—M. Dernberger, Buffalo, (75 yards,) first. Time—1:11 4-5. W. F. Murphy, New-York, (65 yards,) second; H. C. Tyler, Harvard, fourth; E. Lumsden, Chicago, (40 yards,) fourth; A. W. Warren, (60 yards,) fifth; L. J. Meintjes, South Africa, (50 yards;) A. I. Brown, Cleveland, (65 yards;) W. L. Swendeman, Helena, (140 yards,) sixth; C. Baker, Columbus, (95 yards;) L. O. Wilcoxon, Chicago, (150 yards;) G. A. Banker, (50 yards,) and W. L. Baker, Columbus, (120 yards,) unplaced.

Five-Mile Illinois Division Championship.—W. A. Rhodes, Chicago, first; time, 13:24 2-5; E. C. Bode, Chicago, second; C. T. Knisely, Chicago, third; Roy Keasler, Chicago, fourth.

Two-Mile Lap Race.—A. A. Zimmerman, 17 points; G. L. Gary, Boston, 12½ points; H. Smith, New-York, 5 points; J. P. Clark, Boston, 2 points; H. R. Stevenson, 1 point.

To-night the visiting wheelmen were given an excursion on the lake. They visited the various water-work cribs and ran down to Jackson Park and remained at the World's Fair grounds during the evening's illumination. To-morrow evening a smoker will be given in the Trocadero in Battery D armory. Among the attractions of the entertainment will be the Hans von Bulow orchestra, the Trocadero orchestra, the Hungarian band, the Ivanoff troupe of Russian singers and dancers, Amann, the clever character sketch artist; Josefina, the serpentine dancer; Paquerette, the eccentric dancer and grotesque artist, assisted by a large force of local talent.

Friday evening will be wheelmen's night at the World's Fair and will be the crowning point of the whole entertainment. A lantern parade through the grounds of the exposition will be held, and a large number of prizes will be given for the best display of decorations in the parade. Three will be given to the club of fifteen or over presenting the best decorations and general appearance, three for the best decorated sanettes, and one for the best decorated tandem. Lanterns will be provided for all the riders except for clubs which intend to compete for prizes in special decoration. The route of the parade has not yet been fixed, but it will cover the main portion of the grounds, and the World's Fair authorities expect to make a special feature of the illuminations on this night.

On Friday evening the Illinois Cycling Club will give a banquet to the members and officers of the league in commemoration of the seventh anniversary of the organization of the club. This banquet will be given in one of the largest halls in the city, in order that all may be accommodated. Saturday evening smokers will be given at the clubhouses of the Lincoln, Chicago, Ravenswood, Lake View, Illinois, and Minetie Cycling Clubs. At the two latter clubhouses there will be athletic attertainments, and refreshments will be served for 600 guests.

On Sunday will take place the great century run over the Elgin-Aurora course, under the direction of the Century Club of America. It is expected that fully 1,000 wheelmen will start in this race, and that it will be the greatest century run ever known.

Montclair Cyclers' Big Parade.

The Montclair (N. J.) Wheelmen will give the illuminated parade this evening that they have so long been anticipating, and there is every indication, if they are favored with fair weather, that it will be successful. About fifty clubs have accepted the invitation to join in the parade, and it is expected that there will be fully 600 wheels in line.

The parade will start at 8 o'clock from the Post Office and will include the principal streets of the town in its line of march, ending at the Chelsea Grounds, near the railroad station, where a lawn party will be held. A band will furnish both promenade and dancing music and a varied programme of entertainment will be given. The grounds will be elaborately illuminated and decorated.

The Belleville Wheelmen will attend in a body, starting from the clubhouse at 7 P. M. Many other clubs will do likewise, and all clubs within a radius of twenty-five miles will be well represented.

Among the Wheelmen.

—Chief Consul Luscomb of the League of American Wheelmen has received a letter from Cornelius Furgueson, Supervisor of the Town of New-Utrecht, concerning the case of the two Brooklyn wheelmen who were ordered off the Shore Road near Fort Hamilton by a local policeman a few days ago, and who were compelled to dismount and leave the road. Mr. Furgueson says the police regulation is that driving certain hours on Saturdays and Sundays all wheeled vehicles shall be required to proceed at a walk at that point on account of the crowds that throng the thoroughfare near the railroad terminus. He also states that no discrimination is made for or against any class of vehicles and that the exercise of any "unnecessary incivility" on the part of the officers will not be tolerated. Mr. Luscomb has written in reply stating that if the regulation was enforced as Mr. Furgueson had stated it there would be no dissatisfaction on the part of the wheelmen, but calling his attention again to the fact that the policemen took hold of the wheels of the men in the case concerning which complaint was made and compelled the riders to dismount and leave the road, telling them they were not wanted there.

—Mr. Alfred H. Tompkins of 206 Broadway, while riding along the Ocean Boulevard, Brooklyn, on his way to Coney Island one evening recently ran into a rough fence which a Parkville butcher had put up across the side path about fifteen feet out from his fence. Mr. Tompkins's wheel was badly wrecked and he was thrown ten feet away, but escaped without serious injury. The obstruction was entirely unlighted, and Mr. Tompkins has good reasons for believing that it was put up with the intention of injuring some of the many riders who take evening runs along the Boulevard. He has accordingly brought suit against the butcher and will make a test case of the matter. He is also endeavoring to learn the names of any other wheelmen who were injured by the same obstruction, that they may join him in the suit.

—The race meet of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs at Waverly, N. J., on Sept. 16, will probably bring together a larger field of well-known racing men than any other event of the season in this neighborhood. As the meet is one of the international circuit, all the foreign racing men now in the country will be present, together with all the American crack riders, while the local racers will turn out in full force. Among the men expected are Windle, Wilson, Sanger, Stocks, Meintjes, Zimmerman, Tyler, Taylor, Windle, Gary, McDuffee, Bliss, Lumeden, Johnson, Sanger, George Smith, Hoyland Smith, and William Murphy.

—The Troy Bicycle Club of Troy, N. Y., will hold a race meet at the Troy Baseball Park on Friday, Aug. 26. The events will be one-mile novice, one-mile novice, club members; one-half mile, one-mile club championship, one-half-mile handicap, and one-half mile championship of Albany, Saratoga, Rensselaer, and Schenectady Counties; one mile, open, one-mile handicap, club members; one-mile handicap; one-mile Troy, and Lansingburg, and one-mile consolation.

—A ten-mile handicap road race will be held on Saturday, Aug. 19, over a course on the Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, starting at 10 o'clock. A valuable silver cup will be given to the winner, and a special time prize to the rider making the best time over the course. A large number of other prizes will be given. The handicapping will be done by F. P. Prial, the official handicapper of the League of American Wheelmen.

—The Asbury Park Athletic Association will hold a bicycle tournament at the Asbury Park Athletic Grounds on Saturday, Aug. 19, at 3 P. M. The events will be one-mile novice, one-mile open, one-mile, 3:00 class; two-mile handicap, one-mile 2:40 class; half-mile handicap, one-mile, Monmouth County, and one-mile handicap. The meet has been sanctioned by the League of American Wheelmen Racing Board.

—Dr. P. Tiemann of 161 West One Hundred and Fourth Street made a pretty good run on a bicycle Sunday. The distance from Jersey City to Philadelphia by the road is ninety-four miles. Dr. Tiemann covered the distance in twelve hours.

—The annual Hanauer bicycle races will be held at the Hamilton County Fair, Carthage, Ohio, on Aug. 15. There will be seven events, for which diamonds and other valuable prizes will be given.

—The Social Committee of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs will hold a meeting this evening at the house of the Columbia Cycling Club, 317 West Forty-sixth Street.

—The Bedford Wheelmen of Brooklyn will have a club run to Coney Island this evening, starting from the clubhouse, 129 Division Avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., at 6:30 o'clock.

—The Cincinnati Century Cycle Club will hold an international race meet at Chester Park, Cincinnati, Ohio, on Aug. 26.

BOUNDARY HITS GALORE.

Staten Island and New-Jersey Cricketers Have a Great Batting Game.

The veterans of the Staten Island Cricket Club and New-Jersey Athletic Club had a drawn battle at Livingston yesterday, in which the batsmen had all the best of the bowlers. The match all through was a succession of boundary hits, and not a bowler on either side could prevent the runs piling up at a rapid rate. R. Rokeby did the best batting of the day, although many spectators at the clubhouse insisted that the inning of C. W. Barnes was the feature of the match.

The score:

STATEN ISLAND VETERANS.

W. H. Rutty, b. Maxfield	17
G. H. Amerman, c. Pitcher, b. Sandall	22
R. Rokeby, c. Douglas, b. Pitcher	61
H. MacNutt, l. b. w., b. Pitcher	30
E. Beckett, c. Douglas, b. Maxfield	9
G. Hunter, c. Sandall, b. Pitcher	34
C. W. Barnes, retired	26
J. Jones, c. Douglas, b. Sandall	6
N. S. Walker, Jr., retired	4
G. Hazard, not out	3
G. Maxwell, b. Pitcher	3
Byes	1
Leg byes	4
Wide	1
Total	262

NEW-JERSEY VETERANS.

W. Pitcher, c. and b. Rutty	51
W. O. Wilkinson, c. and b. Barnes	28
J. D. Boyd, b. Armstrong	12
H. S. Sandall, b. Rutty	41
H. Maxfield, not out	0
E. O. Rockwood, run out	0
A. C. Bedwood, not out	0
E. R. Grane, W. E. Hall, W. Boyd, J. Douglas, } did not bat.	
Byes	6
Leg byes	5
Wide	1
Total	142

LUDLOW'S FINE TENNIS.

He Played in Great Form at the Nyack Country Club Tourney.

Play on the tennis courts of the Nyack Country Club was continued yesterday afternoon, and the matches were more interesting than on Monday, as the poorer players had fallen by the wayside. In the singles Ludlow did the best work of the day, beating E. Thayer and Davis with apparent ease. This leaves Ludlow, who has reached the finals, to play the winner of the Holt-Palmer match, and the critics expect Palmer to be the man.

In the doubles, Hobart and McEnroe, who are the strongest team in the contest, got a bad scare in their match with Doughty and Flichtner, the latter team winning the first set, 7—5. The New-Yorkers put their shoulders to the wheel, however, and allowed their opponents but four games in the next two sets.

The consolation singles were begun and the first round was finished, the most interesting contest being between W. O. and J. D. Bradley. The former won, 11—9, 6—4.

To-morrow the ladies' contests will begin, and a strong delegation of lady players from the Englewood Field Club and the New-York and Brooklyn Clubs is expected.

The scores follow:

Men's Singles.—*Second Round*—W. O. Ludlow beat E. Thyer, 6—1, 6—1. F. J. Holt beat E. F. Torrey, Jr., 6—2, 6—4.

Semi-Final Round—W. O. Ludlow beat R. P. Davis, 6—3, 6—4.

Men's Doubles.—*Preliminary Round*—Prosser and Duryee beat Palmer and Davis, 6—3, 6—4.

First Round—Hobart and McEnroe beat Doughty and Flichtner, 5—7, 6—3, 6—1. Holt and Blaikie beat Bradley and Chapman, 6—2, 6—1.

Consolation Singles.—*Preliminary Round*—J. D. Bradley beat G. C. Gurnee, 6—2, 6—2.

First Round—W. C. Bradley beat J. D. Bradley, 11—9, 6—4. J. D. Mairs beat C. P. Rice by default. E. H. Tolver beat W. H. Baldwin, 6—0, 6—3. S. B. Bradley, Jr., beat H. M. Bosselmann, 6—2, 6—2.

Tennis at Cooperstown.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The tenth annual open tennis tournament of the Cooperstown Athletic Association opened here this afternoon amid most favorable conditions of weather and superb courts. The entries for the events in the present tournament, while not as large as on some previous occasions, include a better class of players.

A large and enthusiastic gathering assembled this afternoon to witness the opening of the play. The contests opened with singles between Douglas Campbell of Cherry Valley and W. C. Flanders of this village. The former won easily, 6—1, 6—1. The second match was between J. W. Anderson of Williams College and Spotswood Bowers of New-York, the former having an easy victory, 6—2, 6—3. The third match was between Theodore L. Bogert of Berkeley School and Theodore Browning of this village, the former winning, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4. The next match was between Dean Miller and Lynn J. Arnold, the former taking the honors easily, 6—1, 6—2.

The most exciting contest of the day was between M. R. Wright and Dean Miller. Wright was the winner after a hard struggle, 6—2, 4—6, 6—1. The last match of the day was also an exciting one between D. Campbell and J. N. Anderson, the latter winning, 6—3, 6—0.

To-morrow will see an interesting struggle in the finals between Anderson, who has been champion at Williams for two years, and winner of the singles in the Williams-Dartmouth-Amherst League, and M. R. Wright of Philadelphia. The men's doubles will also come on for the preliminary rounds.

HOBART AND CHACE IN THE LEAD

Some Exciting Tennis Contests at the Essex County Matches.

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 8.—Hobart and Chace are in the lead for the Essex County Club trophy, each having finished to-day's matches without a defeat. Of the two Hobart is at present ahead, with three victories and no defeats to two victories and no defeats for Chace. This morning Wrenn and Chace appeared to decide their unfinished match of yesterday. When play began the score was 6—4, 2—0, in favor of the man from Providence, but Wrenn started in well to even up things by taking the two opening games. Chace spritned and brought the score to 5—2, placing brilliantly. Wrenn lost a number of points by drives out of the court. He improved quickly, however, and took two games in succession. With the score 5—4, the tenth game was well played on both sides, Wrenn smashing cleverly, but Chace finally captured the necessary points for game, set, and match, 6—4, 6—4.

Foote, the Yale champion, surprised every one by taking the first set from Hobart, but the latter soon recovered himself, and won the next two sets without trouble. Meanwhile, on an adjoining court Chace disposed of Budlong, 6—1, 6—5, the interscholastic champion coming up strongly on the last few games. In the afternoon Wrenn and Hobart met, and the latter won after one of the closest matches of the year, Hobart winning 95 points, while Wrenn was credited with 93. The second set was a tussle, the score at one time favoring Wrenn by 5 games to 4. Hobart then picked up, and by some very clever side-line placing won the next two games with the loss of only 3 points. According to the previous agreement no deuce matches were played, and the set went to Hobart at 6—5. In this set Hobart took 36 points and Wrenn 35. The third set went to Hobart more easily, 6—2, and 32 points to 21.

To-day's match makes the second victory for Hobart over Wrenn this season. At New-Castle, early in July, each won one match during the week. In the last match of the day Talmage showed up well against Chace, the score being one set all and 2 to 0 in favor of Chace when time was called. The matches to-morrow will be: Chace vs. Foote, Wrenn vs. Talmage, Hobart vs. Budlong, Foote vs. Talmage, Hobart vs. Chace, Wrenn vs. Budlong. The summaries follow:

First Round, (Continued.)—Malcolm Chace defeated R. D. Wrenn, 6—4, 6—4. Clarence Hobart defeated A. E. Foote, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Second Round.—Malcolm Chace defeated C. F. Budlong, 6—1, 6—5. R. D. Wrenn defeated A. E. Foote, 6—4, 6—0. Clarence Hobart defeated John F. Talmage, Jr., 6—3, 6—2. C. F. Budlong defeated A. E. Foote, 6—2, 6—3. Clarence Hobart defeated R. D. Wrenn, 3—6, 6—5, 6—2. Malcolm Chace defeated John F. Talmage, Jr., 6—2, 4—6, 2—0, (unfinished.)

Central Park Championships.

The Tennis Tournament Committee of the Central Park players has made arrangements for the annual championship contest, which will this year take place on Saturday, Sept. 16, and following days. The tournament will be open to all comers, and singles and doubles will be played. Mr. Edwin P. Fischer, the present holder of the Central Park Challenge Cup, will be debarred from entering the singles and will be called upon to defend the cup against the winner of the singles.

As there is no permanent challenge cup for doubles, the champions in that style of play will play through the tournament. In each contest first, runner-up, and consolation prizes are offered by the committee. As usual, the matches will be two sets out of three, except in the final rounds and the cup contest, which will be best three sets out of five. All sets are to be deuce and vantage.

Play will begin on the 16th at 2 P. M. on the lawn tennis courts, and all competitors must report to the committee by that time. The entrance fee will be $1 in the singles and $2 for each team in the doubles. Entries may be left at the house on the lower grounds or given to any member of the committee.

The committee in charge are J. P. Paret, Chairman; P. Stevens, Jr., J. F. Hobart, C. F. Haight, and W. T. Miller, Jr. Entries close at 6 P. M. on Sept. 15 with the Secretary, P. Stevens, Jr., 150 West Ninety-ninth Street.

NEWS OF FOREIGN NAVIES.

The Russian squadron selected for service in the Mediterranean is announced as ready to leave Cronstadt at once. The vessels select ed are to remain in the Mediterranean the next twelve months, during which period all arrangements, it is stated, are to be made for the permanent presence of a Russian squadron in Mediterranean waters. The fleet soon to sail from Cronstadt will be joined at Toulon by the new battleship Nicolai I. and Admiral Machtouff, and Rynda, now at the port of New-York. Rear Admiral Avelan will have command of the new Russian Mediteranean squadron. Rear Admiral Avelan is at present flying his flag aboard the armored cruiser Pamyot Azof.

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The British service papers announce, in the editions received in New-York this week, that the verdict of the court-martial on the loss of the Victoria has been received with the greatest satisfaction by all sections of the service. Staff Commander T. Hawkins Smith of the ill-fated Victoria is reported as assigned to duty aboard the iron-clad Sans Pareil.

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The British Admiralty is arranging for very extensive trials of various types of water-tube boilers. The first-class torpedo boat Speedy, built by Thornycroft, and the largest craft in the British Navy yet fitted with the tubulous boiler, is now preparing for trials. The torpedo-boat catcher Sharpshooter, fitted with Belleville (French) tubulous boilers, will be tried at the same time and under the same conditions as the Speedy. The Du Temple, another French boiler, is also to be tried in a vessel of the same size as the Sharpshooter. It is thought in British naval circles that the coming performances of the above three boilers will greatly assist in the solution of the question as to whether these boilers can continue to work at sea under all conditions. The torpedo-boat catchers now building for the British Navy will differ only in the matter of boilers. One will have a locomotive boiler, a second will have Yarrow's water-tube boiler, and a third will have Thornycroft's boilers. The three new vessels will be tried at the same time. This will insure the same sea conditions.

***

According to the estimates for 1893-4 the German navy numbers, inclusive of midshipmen and cadets, 1,231 officers and 18,249 men, or a total of 19,480. The floating material consists of nineteen iron-clads, eighteen armored vessels, two cruiser frigates, nine cruiser corvettes, eight cruisers, three gunboats, nine dispatch vessels, eleven training ships, and twelve other vessels, making a total, exclusive of torpedo boats, of eighty-six vessels of all sorts.

***

Some of the French war ships ordered hurriedly during the last fortnight to Siamese waters were provided at Toulon with melinite shells. The French have at present in the Indian Ocean the cruisers Primauguet and Hugon, the dispatch vessel Papin, the transport-dispatch vessel Eure, and the gunboats Sagittaire and Etoile. This force is in addition to the list of ships in France's far East squadron recently published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

***

The Austrian corvette Frundsborg, recently in the port of New-York, was on July 29 in the port of Southampton, England. On the same date the United States training ship Enterprise was at Southampton.

***

It is reported by the *Naval and Military Record* (British) that the British Government has decided to establish a new naval station on the island of Mahé, one of the Seychelles group in the Indian Ocean, about midway between Mauritius and Zanzibar. The island is said to possess a good anchorage and a channel that could be easily buoyed and defended by torpedoes. The scheme contemplates the erection of a fort on the island, armed with heavy guns, the erection of a lighthouse, and the establishment of a coaling and victualing station. It is also contemplated to establish telegraphic communication with India and England, as the submarine cable from Zanzibar to the Mauritius is laid at considerable distance from the Seychelles. The plans for the new naval station are reported to have been already approved, and the work of the fortification, if not already commenced, will be begun soon.

***

The reports from the scene of the recent wreck of the Russian cruiser Vitiaz on the coast of Corea state that all the guns and stores have been removed, and great hopes are entertained of the vessel being raised. Pontoons and appliances have been sent from Vladivostok, and the dock company at Nagasaki has sent divers and engineers to assist. The Vitiaz rests on a sort of saddle formed by two small rocks just aft of the foremast, and these will require to be removed. The vessel is quite free of water in the after part, and her own pumps are sufficient to cope with the flooded compartment forward. If the weather should become boisterous during the work of raising, the chances are the vessel will break up.

***

British service sources state that, owing to British Admiralty officials not showing any inclination to purchase the Sims-Edison electrical torpedo, the inventors have taken the weapon elsewhere. Reports state that trials with the torpedo in French waters on July 12 were highly successful. The torpedo on this date is said to have been manœuvred with great accuracy and facility at a distance of 1½ kilometers. On July 18 the torpedo was manœuvred at a speed of 18½ knots in a very rough sea. It appears that the British do not care to change of to the Sims-Edison from their present Brennan torpedo.

***

Midshipman Lanyon of the ill-fated Victoria, who refused to leave the bridge and Admiral Tryon, was seventeen years of age. He was an Ulster lad, and second son of Herbert Owen Lanyon of Belfast. His first service was aboard the Britannia, in 1890, from which ship he was appointed to the Aurora, and later on to the Narcissus and the Victoria.

***

Only ten hours to Paul Smith's, in the Adirondacks, via New-York Central. Solid vestibule trains through without change.—*Adv.*

AHEAD OF THE BROOKLYNS

CAPT. WARD'S GIANTS ARE NOW IN FIFTH PLACE.

They Won a Rather Poorly-Played Game Yesterday by Opportune Batting—The Brooklyns Hit Hard When the Bases Were Empty and Made Many Costly Errors—Baldwin Started to Pitch, but He Retired in the Fifth Inning and German and Wilson Were Put In.

Next to winning the championship, the New-York patrons of baseball want to see the Giants finish ahead of Brooklyn in the League race. Early in the season, when the New-Yorks were losing game after game, and Brooklyn was up near the leaders, the joy of the cranks across the bridge was unbounded, while the enthusiasts in this city were almost suffering from aberration of mind.

Now, however, all is changed. New-York is ahead of Brooklyn, playing good ball, and the chances are will finish in front of the Bridegrooms. This state of affairs was brought about by a game at the Polo Grounds yesterday, in which the New-Yorks won again from Manager Foutz's band of championship claimants.

The contest could not be called a good one. On the contrary it was bad, very bad, no less than a dozen errors being charged against the players. At times, however, some pretty plays were made, but on the whole the game was far below the average. But New-York won, and all the cranks from the Battery to High Bridge to-day can find some consolation in knowing that New-York is ahead of Brooklyn. Of course they wanted to see New-York finish first in the race, but now that that is out of the question, if Capt. Ward can only keep his boys ahead of Brooklyn all will be forgiven.

Both teams hit the ball hard, but the New-Yorks were fortunate in bunching their batting. Brooklyn, on the contrary, ran in poor luck in this respect, the major portion of their hits being made when the bases were unoccupied. Baldwin started to pitch, but he retired after five innings in favor of German. The latter was hit fairly hard, but the New-Yorks kept scoring runs and were too far ahead to be overtaken.

The features were the batting of Stafford, Tiernan, Davis, Burke, Keeler, and Dailey, and the fielding of Ward and Fuller. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Griffin, cf.	0	2	3	0	0
Foutz, 1b.	0	1	8	0	0
Haddock, lf.	2	0	0	0	1
Keller, 3b.	2	2	3	2	1
Daly, 2b.	2	2	1	4	2
Burns, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
Dailey, c.	0	3	7	0	1
Shoch, ss.	1	1	1	3	2
Kennedy, p.	0	2	0	2	1
—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	9	15	24	11	8

NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Stafford, cf.	2	3	2	0	1
Ward, 2b.	1	1	2	4	0
Tiernan, rf.	3	3	4	0	0
Davis, 3b.	3	3	1	2	0
Connor, 1b.	2	1	12	0	1
Doyle, c.	2	1	3	1	0
Burke, lf.	1	2	0	0	1
Fuller, ss.	0	0	0	6	1
Baldwin, p.	0	0	0	1	0
German, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Wilson, c.	0	0	3	0	0
Total	13	15	27	17	4

New-York	5	1	1	1	0	2	1	2	—13
Brooklyn	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	2	0—9

Earned runs—New-York, 7. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 2; New-York, 3. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 12; New-York, 7. First base on balls—Off Kennedy, 1; off Baldwin, 1; off German, 4. Struck out—By Kennedy, 3; by German, 3. Home runs—Davis, Burke. Two-base hits—Dailey, Tiernan, Connor. Sacrifice hits—Davis, Burke, (2.) Stolen bases—Connor, German. Hit by pitcher—Shoch. Wild pitch—Baldwin. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Weather good. Attendance, 5,000.

Other League Games.

AT CLEVELAND—FIRST GAME.

Louisville	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Cleveland	2	1	3	5	0	0	0	2	0	—13

Base hits—Louisville, 5; Cleveland, 17. Errors—Louisville, 4; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Straiton and Weaver; Young and Gunson. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

SECOND GAME.

Louisville	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Cleveland	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Louisville, 5; Cleveland, 8. Errors—Louisville, 3; Cleveland, 2. Batteries—Hemming and Grim; Hastings and Gunson. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

AT WASHINGTON.

Boston	2	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	..—	7
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3—	5

Base hits—Boston, 9; Washington, 10. Errors—Washington, 3. Batteries—Gastright and Ganzel; Esper and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney.

AT BALTIMORE.

Philadelphia	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0—	4
Baltimore	0	1	0	0	1	1	3	0	0—	6

Base hits—Philadelphia, 8; Baltimore, 8. Errors—Philadelphia, 2; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Keefe and Clements; McMahon and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

AT PITTSBURG—FIRST GAME.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	2—	10
Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	2	——	7

Base hits—Chicago, 16; Pittsburg, 12. Errors—Chicago, 3; Pittsburg, 2. Batteries—Abbey and Schriver; Gumbert and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

SECOND GAME.

Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	3—	8
Pittsburg	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	5	—9	

Base hits—Chicago, 7; Pittsburg, 13. Errors—Chicago, 3; Pittsburg, 5. Batteries—McGill and Schriver; Ehret and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	60	28	.682
Philadel'a.	53	33	.616
Pittsburg.	53	34	.609
Cleveland.	53	34	.588
New-York.	48	43	.500
Brooklyn.	41	45	.477
Cincinnati.	41	45	.477
St. Louis.	40	45	.465
Baltimore.	39	47	.453
Chicago.	38	53	.402
Wash'g'n.	31	55	.360
Louisville.	28	50	.359

Baseball Brevities.

—Rusie is in fine condition now, and will in the future pitch to Milligan. The latter, he thinks, catches him better than any of the other New-York backstops.

—President Byrne of the Brooklyns is on a still hunt for players. He is anxious to secure Lachance, the Wilkesbarre fielder.

—Pitcher Petty practiced on the Polo Grounds yesterday. He is a likely-looking chap and comes highly recommended.

—Manager Ward says that the boys will do all in their power to keep ahead of Brooklyn.

—Stafford is batting in good form again. He has made ten hits in the last four games.

—Jones, the New-York pitcher, will be loaned probably to Wilkesbarre.

—This afternoon the New-Yorks will play at East ern Park.

Winners at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The weather was warm, but the track here was heavy from the recent rain. The attendance was, for an extra day, very good. In the steeplechase Sleet fell, and his rider, Callahan, was badly hurt.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Banker's Daughter, 90 pounds, (Griffin,) 8 to 5, won; Pie, 93, (R. Doggett,) 4 to 1, second; Una Colorado, 93, (Coombs,) 10 to 1, third. Georgie Beck, Scholastic, Charlie T., McDonald, and Explorer also ran. Time—1:05.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Rey Del Mar, 103 pounds, (Thorpe,) 5 to 2, won; Manhansett, 107, (McDermott,) 3 to 1, second; Knapp, 105, (Reagan,) 2 to 1, third. Lasolta, Panhandle, General Mills, and False Ahreas also ran. Time—1:47.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Acclaim, 106 pounds, (Thorpe,) 6 to 1, won; Tacitus, 111, (Morris,) 5 to 1, second; Gettysburg, 105, (Blake,) 2 to 1, third. Marie K., Monopolist, Jugurtha, and Chedar also ran. Time—1:46¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Kentigerna, 105 pounds, (Griffin,) 4 to 1, won; Miss Lilly, 105, (Reagan,) 3 to 1, second; Glance, 105, (McDermott,) 3 to 1, third. French Lady, Edith, Post Mill, Ella Smith, Columbia, Patti Blog, Lady Rose, Hypatia, Nancy Lee, and Maid of Ellerslie also ran. Time—1:04.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Climax, 106 pounds, (Griffin,) 4 to 5, won; Tammany Hall, 104, (Paston,) 60 to 1, second; Dutch Oven, 102, (Thorpe,) 8 to 1, third. Contribution, St. Patrick, Nativity, Leigh, Harry Hinkson, Lizzie MacDuff, Lester, J. McLaughlin, Mudineer, and Elk Knight also ran. Time—1:19½.

SIX

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Lectures	7
Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds	6	Legal Notices	7
Boarders Wanted	7	Magazines	2
Business Chances	5	Marriages	5
City Flats To Let	7	Proposals	7
City Items	5	Public Notices	7
City Real Estate for Sale	7	Real Estate at Auction	7
Country Board	7	Situations Wanted	7
Deaths	5	Special Notices	5
Dividends	6	Summer Resorts	7
Elections	6	Surrogate Notices	7
Excursions	7	Teachers	7
Financial	6	The Turf	5
For Sale	7	To Let for Business Purposes	7
Help Wanted	7	Travelers' Guide	10
Hotels	7	Unfurnished Rooms	7
Instruction	7		

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

AMERICAN THEATRE, 42d, 41st St. and 8th Av.—8:00—The Prodigal Daughter—Roof Garden.
BROADWAY, Broadway and 41st St.—8:00—Panjandrum.
CASINO ROOF GARDEN, Broadway and 39th St.—8:00—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St., near 6th Av.—Day and evening—Vaudeville—Waxworks.
ELDORADO, Palisades, opposite 42d St.—4:00—Vaudeville. 8:30—King Solomon.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 23d St. and 6th Av.—8:00—Vaudeville. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE, 4th Av. and 23d St.—8:15—Captain Lettarblair.
MADISON SQUARE, 24th St., near Broadway—8:30—A Trip to Chinatown.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN AND TOWER, Madison Av. and 26th St.—8:00—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH, Coney Island—Afternoon and evening—Concert. Fireworks.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. and 4th Av.—9:00 A. M. and 6:00 P. M.—Art Exhibition.

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The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 9, 1893.

The Weather Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city fair, warmer weather, southerly winds.

It is unusual and of good augury that the President's message should be received with words of commendation and hearty approval by men of both parties. At Washington, such Republicans as Senators LODGE, QUAY, and HAWLEY unite in pronouncing it a strong and satisfactory utterance, and such Democrats as Senator MCPHERSON, Senator GORMAN, Mr. BOURKE COCKRAN, Mr. HARTER, Mr. SPRINGER, and Mr. MCMILLIN accept the President's views as the best and safest doctrine for their party; while Populists like PEFFER and silver persons like Senator TELLER confirm the general admiration of the message by words of sour dissent. In New-York financial circles the prevailing opinion was well expressed by Mr. JOHN A. STEWART of the United States Trust Company, who said: "I think it a most admirable document, patriotic and free from any taint of partisanship. I think further that as Republicans we should sustain it, and by lending Mr. CLEVELAND our assistance at this time show that we are patriotic as well as he." Among the speculators, as distinguished from the financiers, of the Wall Street region there was evidence yesterday afternoon of painful efforts to regard the message as disappointing. It is true that Mr. CLEVELAND disregards the stock market and the speculators in the most flagrant fashion, seeming to have in the field of his vision only the graver industrial and commercial needs of the country; it is also true that the men of the Exchange are pretty bad judges of "high finance." For these reasons the behavior of the market was not regarded as an affair of importance. Moreover, it was remarked that notwithstanding their deep dejection and frequent sighs, the "bears" did not dare to sell.

The officers and managers of railroads are showing a commendable consideration for the workmen in the service of the companies, as well as for their own interests, in their manner of effecting a necessary reduction of expenses. So far as practicable they bring the labor force down to the requirements of their business by shortening hours instead of discharging men. It is better that all the men should be able to earn part of their usual wages than that some of them should be entirely out of employment and income. Of course the companies hope for a revival of activity in their business without very much delay, and desire to keep their men so far as possible until it comes, and yet consideration for the men and a desire to give them continuous employment enters into this policy, for more money could be saved by discharging all who are not needed and hiring anew as the requirements of the service increased again.

In view of the bad record of the *Massilia* as a conveyor to these shores of sundry undesirable infections, the arrival of that ship yesterday from Naples with some hundreds of immigrants and no sickness among them is, from one point of view, a cause for congratulation; and it is to be hoped that the *Massilia* will be compelled to keep this season's good record unbroken by regulations restraining her from continuing the immigrant traffic with the infected port of Naples. We have, to be sure, one case of cholera at Quarantine. It was brought by the *Karamania* also from Naples. There is no occasion for uneasiness about the matter, however. Ample preventive measures have been put in force to control the infection, and it has not the slightest chance of reaching New-York.

The statistics relating to our export trade with Mexico, which we published yesterday, are interesting and instructive, although they are three years old. The Mexican Government does not collect and publish reports of imports promptly, and so it happens that the official record for the year ending on June 30, 1890, is now for the first time accessible. This was the year immediately preceding the imposition of the McKinley tariff, and it is shown that the value of the goods imported from this country was about 56 per cent. of the value of all the imports. After a year marked by so great an international trade, our Congress, in response to the demands of a group of owners of mines in Colorado, who had made generous contributions to the Harrison campaign fund, imposed a heavy duty on the silver-lead ores which up to that time had been shipped to this country. The effect was to create a smelting industry in Mexico, to cause a transfer of $10,000,000 of American capital to that country, to deprive the international railroads of a valuable and growing traffic, and to induce Mexico to retaliate by imposing duties that raised new obstacles to prevent a natural interchange of products.

The building strike in Boston had its prototype in the strike of the building trades in this city against a firm of brickmakers. The issue is the same. It concerns the right of union men to coerce into joining their union men who do not wish to join it, and to coerce employers into assisting them in this coercion. Nothing more monstrous or oppressive could be conceived. An employer who does not inquire whether his workmen belong to the union or not, and who does not discriminate against either unionists or non-unionists, is doing all that "organized labor" can demand without becoming organized robbery. It is likely that the test case selected is one in which the employers are extremely anxious to finish their work, but it is to be hoped that they will be able to make a stand against such an act of tyranny as this. They owe it to their workmen and to the public not to discharge men who are getting satisfactory wages and doing satisfactory work, simply because the workmen do not find it to their advantage to pay initiation fees and dues for the sustenance of Master Workmen and walking delegates.

MR. CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

No comment on the message of the President is needed to make its meaning perfectly clear. A more simple, direct, and complete statement of a grave situation or of the duty it imposes has not come from the Executive in a long time. It is confined entirely to the occasion which required the session of Congress, though a dignified and moderate reference is made to the work of tariff reform to be taken up when the financial problem is disposed of. There is not a trace of partisanship or of that much more subtle temptation for men in high place—the pride of opinion. There is nothing in it that can offend any section, any class, or even any faction. The legislation which is so far the cause of our troubles that its removal is essential to recovery is not denounced in any angry spirit, and no reflection is made upon the motives of those who brought it about. There is no harsh criticism of conflicting theories or theorists, while there is the most moving appeal to the sense, the patriotism, and the fairness of all. It is a message that every American must respect and in which all may feel not only satisfaction but pride.

The President points out that the Treasury notes with which silver is bought must be redeemed on demand in gold, because refusal to do so "would necessarily result in their discredit and depreciation as obligations payable only in silver, and would destroy the parity between the two metals by establishing a discrimination in favor of gold." He then points out how the issue and redemption of these notes have, since the passage of the act of 1890, caused the depletion of the Treasury stock of gold by $132,000,000 and the increase of its silver by $147,000,000, and he says, with perfect accuracy:

"Unless Government bonds are to be constantly issued and sold to replenish our exhausted gold, only to be again exhausted, it is apparent that the operation of the silver-purchase law now in force leads in the direction of the entire substitution of silver for the gold in the Government Treasury, and that this must be followed by the payment of all Government obligations in depreciated silver."

Here is the "inevitable" consequence of the continued enforcement of the law. The general knowledge at home and abroad that this consequence was inevitable, the infringement of the gold reserve showing that we were surely and rapidly approaching its realization, has destroyed confidence, stopped the lending of foreign capital, caused its withdrawal, and produced the universal want of confidence which is the immediate cause of our difficulties. That cause must be removed, and at once.

It is of no use to say that this apprehension is groundless. It exists, and is "a menace that cannot for a moment be disregarded." Possibly we might keep "a specific known quantity of silver at parity with gold," but that is not what we are trying to do, or asking the world to believe that we can and will do. Our task, as imposed by the law of 1890, is "to maintain such parity in regard to an amount of silver increasing at the rate of $50,000,000 a year, with no fixed termination to such increase." We cannot do it, and no matter what our promises or protestations or our resources, the outside world will not believe that we can, and we ourselves will know that we cannot. Here Mr. CLEVELAND touches the very core of the whole question. We cannot with safety, and we cannot with honor, use silver as a measure of value unless the quantity of silver have a "fixed termination to its increase." Mr. CLEVELAND does not commit himself to the doctrine that we can do this even with these conditions. Without these it is impossible. This is the plain truth, and it shuts off all propositions for compromise in the way of suspension of purchase or of purchase limited in amount and not in time. The only safety for the country is in certainty; the only certainty is in the repeal of the clause of the law of 1890 requiring the purchase of silver.

Thus only can Congress respect the right of "the people of the United States" "to a sound and stable currency and to money recognized as such on every Exchange and in every market of the world." And, with that regard for the rights of those who are least able to secure direct attention to their rights which is characteristic of the man, Mr. CLEVELAND urges on the Representatives of the people the great and irreparable wrong done the "wage earner—the first to be injured by a depreciated currency, the last to receive the benefit of its correction," and who against this wrong is "practically defenseless." What is so plainly the duty of Congress should be done promptly. "Whatever else the people have a right to expect from Congress, they may certainly demand that legislation condemned by the ordeal of three years' disastrous experience shall be removed from the statute books as soon as their Representatives can legitimately deal with it."

And the President concludes in words that will meet hearty approval throughout the land:

"I earnestly recommend the prompt repeal of the provisions of the act passed July 14, 1890, authorizing the purchase of silver bullion, and that other legislative action may put beyond all doubt or mistake the intention and the ability of the Government to fulfill its pecuniary obligations in money universally recognized by all civilized countries."

PUT HIM ON HIS OWN PLATFORM.

If the Democrats of Ohio nominate LAWRENCE T. NEAL for Governor they should make him stand on his own platform.

Mr. NEAL is the reputed author of the tariff resolution in the National Democratic platform adopted at the Chicago Convention in 1892. He has boasted that he wrote the resolution, and so far as we know no one has successfully contested his "claim" to be its author. We reproduce the essential part of the resolution:

"We denounce Republican protection as a fraud; a robbery of the great majority of Americans for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic Party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the Government when honestly and economically administered."

This resolution, it will be remembered, was offered as a substitute for a much more temperate utterance which had received the approval of the wise and sober leaders of the Democratic Party, and it was adopted by the convention. In its issue of July 7, 1892, THE TIMES had this to say of Mr. NEAL's resolution:

"In the first place, the substitute plank, as everybody knows, was not a matured and deliberated pronouncement. There was an element in the convention that strove to secure delay. There was another element that plotted mischief. The two co-operated. The substitute resolution was purposely drawn in rough and intemperate language. It was offered to the convention in place of the resolution prepared by the committee. It was unacceptable to the Cleveland majority. But the anti-Cleveland forces saw an opportunity not only for delay, but for forcing a test vote that would show CLEVELAND's strength in the convention. Their tactics were shrewd, but the Cleveland leaders outwitted them. To permit a test vote except under the conditions of an actual ballot would have been a wretched blunder. Cleveland delegates by twos and threes, and then by whole States, swung into line for the substitute. The project of a test vote was completely defeated. When it was all over Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES exultantly swung his crutch over his head. We suspect that he and NEAL of Ohio and WATTERSON were the only persons in the convention who knew or cared what the substitute resolution really meant."

Mr. CLEVELAND was notified of his nomination at a great mass meeting of the Democracy in Madison Square Garden on the evening of July 20. Before taking his stand upon the platform prepared for him at Chicago he deliberately kicked out of it the plank which Mr. NEAL had inserted therein. These are his words:

"We oppose, earnestly and stubbornly, the theory upon which our opponents seek to justify and uphold existing tariff laws. We need not base our attack upon questions of constitutional permission or legislative power. We denounce this theory upon the highest possible ground when we contend that, in the present conditions, its operation is unjust, and that the laws enacted in accordance with it are inequitable and unfair. Ours is not a destructive party. We are not at enmity with the rights of any of our citizens. All are our countrymen. We are not recklessly heedless of any American interests, nor will we abandon our regard for them, but, invoking the love of fairness and justice which belongs to true Americanism and upon which our Constitution rests, we insist that no plan of tariff legislation shall be tolerated which has for its object and purpose a forced contribution from the earnings and incomes of the mass of our citizens to swell directly the accumulations of a favored few."

A man is best tested when his own theory and his own plan of action are applied to himself. If Mr. NEAL still holds to the views he succeeded in incorporating in the platform at Chicago he should by all means, in case he is nominated for Governor, make his canvass in defense of them. He should stand on his own platform. If, on the other hand, he is now a somewhat less boisterous and reckless tariff reformer, if he is willing to confess that the plank he wrote at Chicago expressed no convictions of his mind, but was merely a part of the tactics of his faction, it is probable that his chances of beating Major MCKINLEY would be very much improved by providing for him in the Ohio canvass a platform containing a more moderate statement of tariff-reform views than those upon which he was willing that Mr. CLEVELAND should make the appeal to the people last year.

WHAT IS THE REASON?

It would require more ingenuity than the District Attorney of Kings County can fairly be credited with to explain in what way the brutal prize fight at Coney Island on Monday evening differs from the prize fight which is forbidden by law. Certainly it presented every characteristic that impelled the representatives of a decently-civilized community to enact the law against prize fighting. It was no more a mere boxing match or sparring bout such as the law still tolerates than it was a duet on the piano. The men fought savagely and with as cruel effect as their respective strength and prowess permitted. The defeated bruiser was pounded long after it was plain that he would have to give up, and when the victor was not making sure of victory, but was indulging the ferocity with which a fighting dog tears a helpless victim, and the victim in this case was carried away unconscious. The scene is described as being so bloody and disgusting that even the low class attracted by it turned their eyes from it. It was a very extreme specimen of exactly the crime at which the law is aimed.

Had Mr. RIDGWAY been present—and his personal presence would not have made his shameful defiance of his duty any more real—he would have seen, not only the fight which he ought to have prevented, but the assemblage of the kind of persons whom the law was intended to keep from gathering at such a spectacle—gamblers, "sports," pickpockets, loafers by occupation, and ruffians by preference. With these he would have found a goodly number of the active workers in "politics," who, under the protection of the law as interpreted by ring Judges and applied by a ring Attorney, amass in devious ways the money that enables them to enjoy this expensive amusement, and to add to their enjoyment by heavy bets. We shall not say that the implication of these men in the violation of the law—for every man of them was an offender against the law—is the explanation of Mr. RIDGWAY's neglect of his plain duty, but we call attention to the fact that that neglect needs explanation, and no other suggests itself to the well informed. If Mr. RIDGWAY desires to prevent the people of Brooklyn from accepting it, he would do well to take steps immediately to punish the offenders.

THE MARKET FOR HOG PRODUCTS.

The value of our exports of lard, bacon, and other hog products in the year ending on June 30 was more than $84,000,000. On Aug. 1 there was a great and sudden fall of prices in the home markets, caused by the failure of certain speculators in Chicago who had been maintaining a "corner" in pork and lard. The following figures show the prices of pork, lard, and short ribs at Chicago on July 31, the day before the fall, on Aug. 1, and at the present time:

	Pork.	Lard.	Ribs.
July 31, closing	$19.00	$9.75	$7.32½
Aug. 1, lowest	10.50	5.90	5.87½
Aug. 1, closing	12.00	6.62½	6.30
Aug. 8, closing	12.25	7.72½	7.15

While there has been very little change in the price of pork since the close of business on Aug. 1, when the market showed a loss of $8.50 per barrel in forty minutes, the recovery with respect to lard and ribs is more noticeable, and it is very probable that a larger advance from the panic prices of all these products would have been made if the condition of the money market had not prevented buying for local account. There was buying for foreign account, for we understand that on the day following the break about 19,000 tierces of lard were purchased in Chicago for shipment to Europe. The magnitude of that transaction will be seen when the quantity taken is compared with the entire visible stock of lard in Chicago, other Western cities, this city, European markets, and afloat for Europe, which was only 146,000 tierces.

For some time the conditions have favored such a speculative movement as that in which CUDAHY and his associates were engaged, and they had already been successful in at least one such movement before they entered upon the campaign which ended in disaster for them. The supply of hog products has been short both here and abroad. The shortage of what we may call the raw material is shown by the receipts of hogs at Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, and Omaha from March 1 to July 25 of this year, which were only 3,926,-200, while in the corresponding period of last year they were 5,072,400. Here was a decline of nearly 23 per cent., which was equivalent to 115,000 tierces of lard.

The statistics relating to visible stocks exhibit the effect of this shortage at the base of supplies. We set forth below the stocks of lard held in Chicago and this city, and reported in European markets and afloat for Europe, on Aug. 1 for the last three years, as published by the accepted trade authorities:

	Chicago.	New-York.	Europe, &c.	Total.
1891	166,900	62,400	251,000	480,300
1892	71,200	12,400	130,500	214,100
1893	39,500	9,500	89,000	138,000

It will be seen that stocks are very low in Europe as well as in this country. They were low a year ago, but since that time there has been a decrease of 35 per cent.

The stocks of provisions at Chicago this year and last year on July 31 are reported to have been as follows:

	July 31, 1892.	July 31, 1893.
Pork, pounds	40,318,950	19,711,170
Short ribs, pounds	34,377,344	17,455,748
Total cut meats and pork	131,848,060	84,211,320
Lard, tierces	71,251	39,516

The failure of the Cudahy group and the resulting liquidation have cleared the way for legitimate trade in these products which enter so largely into consumption and supply so considerable a part of our exports. Prices before Aug. 1 were abnormally high, and since that date they have been abnormally low. With a restoration of confidence in the business world, producers may reasonably expect a more satisfactory return for their labor in this industry. The comparative shortage of visible supplies in Europe and America will probably cause an advance of prices.

THE NEW-YORK POST OFFICE.

An article in the current number of *Harper's Weekly* gives an account of the actual condition of some of the most important departments in the New-York Post Office. It is illustrated with reproductions from photographs, which can neither lie nor be "prejudiced," and which give, as the writer of the article accompanying them justly observes, a more vivid notion than any words can do of the conditions under which the work of the Post Office is done. It is simply out of the question that it should be well or even tolerably done under such conditions. Even if the building had been well planned for its uses when it was erected, the business would long ago have outgrown the accommodations provided for it. As a matter of fact it was not well planned originally. The primary requirements of such a building, including a sufficient supply of light and of wholesome air to the men who are to do what in any case must be exhausting work, are entirely disregarded. The place in which the work is done is not properly protected from the weather. It is a noisome, unhealthy place, which no application after its erection of ventilating apparatus can convert into anything else. The sorters are so closely packed that they almost touch each other, and this crowding is, of course, very injurious to the dispatch of the business of the place. This might be attributed to the mere increase of business since the building was erected. But it does not practically matter what the cause is so long as there is no doubt about the result. There has been no proper provision made for the carriers in the scanty leisure that they have between their trips. One of the photographs shows a number of them reposing upon a huge mound of mail bags, and represents the only manner in which they can take any rest. Another shows the "dressing room," so called, of the carriers, and shows how outrageously inadequate it is for its purpose. Still another shows the underground cellar in which the printing of the Post Office is done.

Nobody can entertain any doubt after looking at these pictures and reading the accompanying text that the first step toward improving the postal facilities of New-York must be the improvement of the Post Office. It is conceivable that within the outer walls of the existing edifice the business might be accommodated; but it is manifest that this could not be done without a complete reconstruction of the building. In any case, the arguments in favor of the establishment of a branch Post Office nearer to the geographical centre of the city and much nearer to its centre of communication are so many and so forcible as to lead to the conclusion that the best method would be the establishment of such an office, which would greatly relieve the present building by taxing its capacity less. After that relief was effected the present building would still require to be overhauled in order to fit it for the proper and decent transaction of such business as remained to it.

It must be borne in mind that the New-York Post Office is not applying for alms, like so many of the remote and obscure towns that yearly receive, through the logrolling of appropriation bills, money for buildings which their needs do not justify. The New-York Post Office is a money-making institution, the profits of which go far to cover the deficiencies of unprofitable offices. If its business were offered to private corporations they would bid many millions for the privilege of doing it at current prices. But certainly the first thing that any private corporation would do which succeeded to such a business would be to provide better facilities for the transaction of this enormous business. It would do this not on grounds of humanity or decency, but simply upon commercial grounds, and it would be commercially justified in doing so. Yet the United States of America refuses to spend money enough to enable the business of the most profitable Post Office in the country to be done to the best advantage. This is not meanness so much as it is ignorance. It is the business of the members of Congress from this city to enlighten the ignorance of their colleagues concerning the situation and the needs of the New-York Post Office.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Oliver T. Morton of Indianapolis is at the Holland House.

—C. J. Murphy of the Department of Agriculture is at the Waldorf.

—Sir Benjamin Baker of England, Sherman S. Rogers of Buffalo, and S. H. H. Clark, President of the Union Pacific Railway Company, are at the Windsor Hotel.

—Judge Nathaniel Shipman of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, ex-Congressman Frederick Miles of Connecticut, Senator Watson C. Squire of Washington, and Gen. Anson G. McCook are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

An Oriental's Weather Report.

From the London Daily News.

This is how the Pandit Indravarma Saraswati describes "The Oriental Weather in England in the Year of Centuries, 1893," (the title of his contribution to the *Asiatic Quarterly Review:*)

"The celestial Court of Indra and Saraswati, the Goddess of Learning, wreathed in smiles and decked with flowers, have transported their abode this year to England. Dropping her dark robe of rain and storm, the garb of conquest, She has been crowned, in peaceful possession, by Surya, the sun. Thus has the West become a dependency of the East, and his rays have revealed, bathed in light, the home of the Empire of the World.

"In the wake of the Deities whom I invoke have come Indian rajahs and warriors to celebrate the opening of their domicile, the Imperial Institute, which, watered by the liberality of our Princes, has been endowed with life under the radiance of the Great Queen and her illustrious son, on whom our eyes had already rested in India in loyal love.

"Oh Indra, Lord of the East, of Air, and Climate, visit often Thy new domain, for England requires the glow of our hearts and India the clouds that conceal Thee, so as the more to welcome Thy return, but leave not behind Thy companion, (the Goddess of Learning,) who, although not fickle like Lakshmi, (the Goddess of Fortune,) seems to prefer her present home!"

Salmon and Sturgeon.

From the Portland Oregonian, Aug. 2.

The salmon-fishing season will come to a close on the 10th inst. The outlook is for an unprofitable season for all concerned. The canners have been quarreling among themselves about the price of fish, and one put the price up half a cent over the others, which led to his securing more fish. The catch has, however, been light of late, with slim prospects of any improvement. Fishermen are looking forward to make up their losses in the sturgeon fishery, which will begin as soon as the hot weather is over. Another freezing house for sturgeon is being built, and there will be a lively competition in the sturgeon business. At Astoria experiments have been made in smoking and canning sturgeon, but the results indicate that the most profitable way of handling the fish is to ship them East in a frozen condition and smoke them there, so that they can be put on the market quite fresh, in which condition smoked sturgeon finds a ready sale.

Whale Perhaps Killed by the Monterey.

From the Portland Oregonian, Aug. 2.

July 29 a whale of the humpback species, 51 feet 7½ inches long, was washed ashore at Long Beach, Washington. From all appearances it had been struck by some vessel, probably the Monterey. Its head is mashed and part of the under jaw is gone. The full-moon tide washed it high and dry.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

FOSTORIA, Ohio, Aug. 8.—The Cadwallader Milling Company's boiler exploded at 3:15 this afternoon, instantly killing G. C. Davis, Secretary of the company, and fatally injuring Fred C. Meyers, bookkeeper. Calvin Robinette, James Long, and James A. Minnick, the engineer, were slightly hurt. Loss, $20,000.

SORROW IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S HYMN BOOK TO BE CAST ASIDE.

Dr. Lyman Abbott Has Long Contemplated a Change—A New Hymnal Said to be in the Hands of Publishers—Much Dissatisfaction Over the Removal of a Book Mr. Beecher Loved—Mrs. Beecher Sees No Need for a New Book—Views of the Rev. Francklyn Habberton.

If there was one thing more than another which Henry Ward Beecher enjoyed in the services of old Plymouth Church it was the congregational singing. So great was the delight which he took in the musical feature of the divine services that he spent many years in collecting and compiling the hymns which for more than forty years have been printed in "The Plymouth Hymn Book."

Now that old hymn book is to be cast aside by the Rev. Lyman Abbott, the present pastor of Plymouth Church, and there are sorrow and more or less indignant feeling among the worshippers at the church, who regard the hymn book as a memorial of their great pastor and preacher. Its compilation was a labor of love with Mr. Beecher, but Dr. Abbott says that the hymn book is not suited to the present demands of the congregation.

This decision was not recently arrived at by Dr. Abbott, but was reached more than a year ago. He feared that his proposition to do away with the old Beecher Hymnal might provoke opposition, and he took no action until he had consulted with a large number of his congregation. He said that, of the 1,400 hymns in the book, there were 300 or 400 that were never sung in the church. He asked the members of the congregation to indicate such hymns as they desired to have retained in a new hymnal which he would compile. Some of the older members would not hear of doing away with the old hymnal at all, but Dr. Abbott found a sufficient support for his wish to make him believe that he was warranted in going ahead.

He consulted Mrs. Beecher, among others, as to the change. She was opposed to it, and told Dr. Abbott that she thought the old hymnal should be retained in use as a memorial of her husband. However, at Dr. Abbott's request, she marked the hymns which were her husband's greatest favorites, with the idea that they were to be retained in the new compilation.

The new hymnal, which Dr. Abbott is understood to have placed in the hands of a publisher before he started for Europe, contains only 600 hymns. It is said that many of these are the work of men not especially noted for poetic or grand thoughts. Dr. Abbott's son, Ernest Abbott, has written some songs, and his productions are said to have been given a most liberal representation in the new hymnal. Other contributors are Prof. Morse, the organist at Plymouth Church, Arthur Foote, the organist of the First Unitarian Church of Boston, Dr. John H. Gower of Denver, and William H. Medley of Philadelphia. One notable contribution is said to be a hymn from the pen of Bishop Phillips Brooks called "The Nativity."

Without knowing just what to expect from the new hymnal, there is a strong feeling among the members of Plymouth congregation that it would have been better had Dr. Abbott allowed the old Plymouth compilation to remain in use at least during the lives of Mrs. Beecher and some of the old members, to whom everything about the old church that brings to memory Mr. Beecher is held sacred.

Mrs. Beecher, now eighty-one years old, but still keen of faculty, did not care to discuss the matter at any length yesterday. "There has been some sorrow expressed by the old worshippers at the church," she said, "over this change, and I have been spoken and written to by several concerning it. I really cannot see that there was any actual need of changing the hymnal. They say that a great many of the hymns in Mr. Beecher's compilation are not sung these days, but they were sung once, and every one of them was dear to his heart. It seems too bad that the book could not remain just as he prepared it. It is a matter that gives me sorrow, but I do not care to say any more than that."

While the sorrow and regret over Dr. Abbott's action expressed by Mrs. Beecher is felt by others of the congregation, none have spoken so openly in its condemnation as has the Rev. Francklyn Habberton, at one time an assistant pastor of the church, who, in a recent letter which he sent to one of the congregation, said:

"The latest attempt to insult Mr. Beecher's memory and his mental competency has just been made by his successor in Plymouth Church. I see that his great hymnal, the last thing of the kind which bears his name in Plymouth Church, has been removed. The hymns which millions of his admirers have sung before and after his great sermons have been barred out of Plymouth.

"What a shame! What an outrage! What a disgrace to every one of Mr. Beecher's friends who loved that hymnal of sacred song which he wrote and selected. I am told that Dr. Abbott's hymnal is made up of a lot of works of young and inexperienced writers of church music."

ART NOTES.

A magnificent work on the curious ruins of Tiahuanaco on the high plateau of Peru has been published by Wiscott at Breslau. It is by Stübel, who with Reiss published the great work on the necropolis of Ancon, assisted by the antiquarian Uhle. It is a huge folio in two parts, the first containing maps, colored prints, and forty-two photographic plates, the second the greater part of the text. Like former investigators, Herr Stübel thinks that a race of high civilization undertook to erect a religious edifice on these high arid plains, but were forced to stop before the buildings were finished. The eminence at Ak-Kapana was a natural one, not an artificial mound. Stones weighing 100 and 150 tons were brought from great distances across several inlets of Lake Titicaca. The remains are absolutely unique and are megalithic, like Stonehenge in England, but represent a higher form in which true architecture must be admitted. Stübel believes that the carved doorways and columns show that the style of architecture was developed in a wooded region and abruptly transferred to stone on the plateau where no trees are to be had. The great question whence the people with a style of wooden architecture came, is considered at length, and the opinion is expressed that they were the Aymaras, elder brothers of the Quechuas or Peruvians proper, of whom the Incas were the rulers. They are the true aboriginal holders of the Titicaca basin, and they may have come from wooded lands to the south. The Quechuas overcame the Aymaras before the Spaniards arrived, and it is supposed that Ak-Kapana then became deserted, the building or buildings being still incomplete. The finds at this early religious centre include a drinking glass of pottery shaped like an hourglass, found on Titicaca Island; two or three statues in stone, and columnar shafts rudely shaped like the human figure. Some attempt is made to explain the symbols carved on the famous doorway, made of a single block of stone, and the dressed stones scattered over a wide district are used to reconstruct in imagination the unfinished temple.

—Dr. Julius Lessing of Berlin has been speaking well of the World's Fair. "I was delighted, perfectly charmed. Such magnificence I had not looked for! What splendid buildings! Paris had nothing like it to show. And this is only a young town—a mere infant. Architecture like what I see here the world has not seen since the destruction of the Forum, when Rome was in the very apogee of her greatness. Added thereto is the what I may call aristocratic elegance of the exhibition proper, the absence of all country-fair accessories, which even in Paris were a sort of disturbing element in 1889. Whatever I have so far seen of these marvelous constructions convince me that the overwhelming and inspiring impression made upon me by the Chicago World's Fair will remain an enduring one for life."

—The Holford sale of drawings, etchings, and engravings at Christie's, London, continued for four days and brought $140,595. The great sensation was the sale of an etching by Rembrandt for $10,000. It is a picture of himself leaning on a sword. A "Hundred Guilder Piece" brought $8,750, and an "Ephriam Bonus," in the first state, $9,750. The portrait of Coppenol, first state, once in the Aylesford collection, fetched $6,750. All the Rembrandts went remarkably high. A silver point by Albrecht Dürer, signed and dated 1520, showing two men, brought $3,175.

—J. L. Forain, the draughtsman whose rudely-blocked caricatures and cartoons appear in Paris *Figaro*, has received the Legion of Honor, along with Damoye, the landscape painter. Works by Damoye and Forain can be seen at the Durand-Ruel Galleries, 315 Fifth Avenue. Another to obtain the ribbon of the Legion of Honor is Henri Guérard, the etcher, whose work created a sensation when it first appeared at the art dealers here some five or six years ago.

—A sketch exhibition has been opened at Paris in one of the buildings on the Champ de Mars consisting of architectural drawings, sculptures, and paintings in their early stages. The purpose is to give the artists who cannot afford the time or the money to carry out works a chance to place their original ideas before the public. Amateurs are expected to ask the artists to complete for them such sketches as strike their fancy.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—The widow of the late Hon. Linn Boyd of Kentucky, who first entered Congress in 1835, and was Speaker of the House for two terms, beginning in December, 1851, is still living, and talks interestingly of the political excitements of those days. Speaking of the compromise measures of 1850, she says that Henry Clay, when they seemed likely to fail in the House, visited her husband and said that he was the one man who could secure their passage and so prevent a dissolution of the Union. Mr. Boyd was Chairman of the Committee on Territories, and an amendment offered by him organizing the Territorial Government of New-Mexico was the "rider" which caught enough votes to carry the whole bill through the lower House of Congress. But Boyd had to withstand the persistent and pressing entreaties of his "fire-eating" friends in carrying it through. "I always feel," continued Mrs. Boyd, "that neither section fully appreciated the purpose of the men who secured the passage of the compromise measures of 1850. Mr. Clay and my husband belonged to opposite parties, yet I know that both of them labored for those measures to save the Union at that time."

—Report comes from New-Hampshire that J. Albert Walker of Portsmouth is likely to be made the Republican nominee for Governor of the State at the next election. He is Treasurer of the Manchester Mills, and an enterprising and liberal business man who has gained a large fortune in the coal business in his native city. The election will not be held for over a year yet, and the Granite State has become debatable ground in which the Republicans are not sure of success by any means, unless they offer a candidate of unusual excellence and great personal popularity.

—Mr. Arnold Haultain occupies several columns in a Toronto paper to express his idea of the futility of Mr. Andrew Carnegie's suggestions for the reunion of the United States, Great Britain, and Canada. He believes that the difference in "tone" on the two sides of the Atlantic constitutes an insurmountable barrier, and attributes the "tone" on this side of the sea to "the sophistries" of the Declaration of Independence and to the absence of a noble ruling class. Altogether, Mr. Haultain does not seem to appreciate the plain people.

—Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge of Kentucky, talking about public speakers the other day, said: "I used to think that the late Senator Beck of my State was the fastest speaker on earth. We once spoke together in Kentucky. Beck spoke an hour, while I talked straight ahead for forty minutes. In the published reports my speech was half a column longer than his. In ten minutes Beck could say more than any living man, but in an hour's talk I was nearly 50 per cent. the faster."

—The Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon was asked not long before his death by an American preacher, the Rev. Dr. William Wright, if it was true that he once said: "Resist the devil and he will flee from you; resist a deacon and he will fly at you." The great preacher answered that the sentence was older than his grandfather, and so could not have originated with him, and that he never had any experience which would have justified him in repeating it.

—William A. Pledger, the negro politician of Georgia, is to apply for admission to the bar at the next session of the Superior Court in Clarke County. Fourteen negro lawyers have already been admitted to practice at the Georgia bar.

SMALL TALK.

—Some Waterbury man seems to have a conscience which worries him to the extent of $3.40. At least he has sent anonymously a postal note for that amount to the State Treasurer of Connecticut, saying that he owns $1,700 in bonds and wishes to pay the two-mill tax upon them, but he gave no description of the bonds or any clue to his identity. If he fails to comply with the law and have his bonds registered he will be called upon to pay local taxes on them should the Waterbury Assessors discover evidence of his possession of them.

—A Springfield young man, who offered to guard his pastor's house during the vacation absence of the family, was solemnly enjoined never to "lock up" until the cat was indoors. He agreed, and thought that was easy. But a week's experiences have convinced him that the ministerial family cat deserves no better reputation than ministers' sons unjustly bear, and he has resolved, in order to get the proper amount of sleep himself, to keep that particular cat in close confinement from this time forth.

—Mr. James Ponder, a planter of Walker County, Ga., was called to Dalton, that State, one day last week, to attend court, and took the occasion to communicate to Washington Keith a message of good will which was intrusted to him by Jack Keith, his brother, when he left California thirty-seven years ago. The belated message was gladly received, though the sender has been dead for many years.

—The water motor attached to a church organ in Auburn went on something of a "tantrum" Sunday, and the result was a succession of terrifying sounds from the organ which put the choir to flight and frightened several members of the congregation out of the church. After a while the water supply was shut off and the services were resumed without organ accompaniment.

—Some newspaper writer has discovered that an American breakfast is essentially a Southern breakfast, with its fried chickens, mush, pone, and corn fritters. But what will the New-Englander, with his baked beans, brown bread, doughnuts, and pie, have to say to this announcement?

—The School Board of Auburn, Me., has declared that it takes at least six children to make a school, and they will close up all schools now running with less than that number of scholars.

NUGGETS.

—A statesman from New-York was indulging in a little social relaxation. The lady with whom he was conversing undertook to give the conversation a little life by the remark:

"Don't you think Burns's poetry is beautiful?"

A shade of haughty indignation swept over his face, but he answered gently:

"Mr. Byrnes, Madam, is Superintendent of Police—not a poet."—*Washington Star.*

—Eugene Field says: "I'm going to write a sentimental life of Horace. We know mighty little of him, but what I don't know I'll make up. I'll write such a life as he must have lived." As Mr. Field is the poet who describes Horace as painting Rome red and then leaving Maecenas to "pay the freight," we have no doubt of his ability to do full justice to his subject. But we're sorry for Horace.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

—Druggist—Did you take that salve around to Mr Jeffries?

Pat—I did, an' I brought it back agin.

Druggist—What's the matter?

Pat—'Twas the wrong numbes. The man that lives there has salve for sale himself. He has his soign on his dure mat.—*Judge.*

—A small boy living in the upper part of New-York State, having heard his father say that it was a poor rule that would not work both ways, baited a hook with a fish and went out to catch some worms.—*Harper's Young People.*

—Doctor's Wife (anxiously)—Shall I send for Dr. Wellknown?

Physician—No. I have given myself up, and he may possibly find me at fault.—*Harper's Weekly.*

—"Necessity knows no law." Being the mother of invention, she ought at best to know the patent laws.—*Puck.*

Verdict for a Disinherited Woman.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 8.—To Mrs. Eva Lewis of Chicago was to-day awarded $76,162 by Judge Lansing in the County Court here.

Mrs. Lewis started in life as a Chicago waif. When three years old she was adopted from the Chicago Foundlings' Home by wealthy Jason G. Miller of Plattsmouth, Neb., who was childless. He agreed to make her his heiress, but when she reached womanhood she married against his prohibition, and in his will no mention was made of her. She promptly sued for a share in the quarter-million-dollar estate, and after a bitter legal fight has won her point.

SOUTH'S SUMMER SNOWSTORM

MILLIONS OF ACRES WHITE WITH FLEECY COTTON.

Bolls Have Burst and the Great Crop Is Almost Ripe—How the Staple Is Planted, Cultivated, Picked, Shipped, and Sold—Merry Time for the Owner of the Valuable Product when He Journeys to Town—Uses for the Cotton Seed Which Was Once Wholly Wasted.

Within the last week the great Summer snowstorm has burst upon the South, and fields that before were green are now white as an arctic valley in January. Over an area three times as large as Massachusetts, half as large as the State of New-York, covering more than 15,000,000 acres, the cotton bolls have opened, and the creamy-white fibre has come forth to make a spotless mantle for the plants and the fields.

Twenty millions of acres is the estimated area of the cotton fields of the Southern States, but this entire area is not planted with cotton in any one year. The planter is as likely to put some other crop in a part of his land as the Northern farmer is to turn his cornfield into a patch of oats. With liberal allowance for the fields that may not have been planted, it is entirely within bounds to say that 15,000,000 of acres of cotton plants have opened their bolls within the last week.

It is always a time of rejoicing in the South when the cotton begins to show itself. There is tangible evidence of money coming for the planter and of work coming for the cotton-picker. The planting season makes little show of activity on the plantation, for one man with a mule can plant and till ten acres of land. It is when the bolls have opened and the cotton is ripe for the harvest that there is music in the air—literally music in the air, for the pickers sing as they pick, and the white fields are merry with song and laughter.

This great snowstorm, which gladdened the whole South, came on, as it always comes, gradually. There is no such thing as leaving a cotton field leafy green at night and finding it a sheet of white in the morning. First, the bolls on the lower part of the plant, nearest the ground, begin to open. Gradually the opening creeps up till it reaches the top. When that point is reached the field becomes white in a day, and so it remains until the pickers do their work. That may be within a fortnight, or it may not be until Christmas; it all depends upon how badly the planter needs the money or upon the state of the market.

This year the planters are particularly jubilant over their whitened fields. Banks may fail in the Northwest, Wall Street may be upset, but what is it to them? There is wealth in the fields—solid, tangible wealth, and the white vegetable wool can be turned into hard cash in a day. The only danger is that it may have been turned into cash and provisions before ever the bolls opened, and so must be harvested for the benefit of creditors. From the moment the field is planted, the planter has collateral that will be accepted in all his neighborhood. Merchants will sell him goods "on time" and banks will discount his notes. This ample credit is one of biggest foes the planter has to contend with; it is more deadly even than the caterpillar.

It is the financial situation in England, not in this country, that the cotton planter watches with greatest interest. Everything may be unsettled here, but as long as English markets are firm the cotton planter is right side up. This is because two-thirds of our American cotton is sold to English buyers. There was a strong illustration of this at the time of the Baring failure in London, in November, 1891—a failure that made great financial trouble in England, but that was of immense benefit to our New-England cotton manufacturers. The English financial distress was immediately reflected upon our cotton States, because everything in England, including the price of cotton, went down. With the fall in England, the price of the cotton, of course, went down in this country.

It was at this point that the owners of cotton mills in our Eastern States began to look cheerful. They are not slow to grasp an opportunity. Cotton was very low and finances in this country were all right. They bought all the raw material they could handle and kept their mills going night and day. While the English mills were languishing and while tens of thousands of cotton spinners in Manchester were rioting for bread the New-Englanders were hard at work. Within a few months after the Baring failure they declared large dividends, increased the wages of their operatives, and laid by a large surplus. In addition to this, most of them increased the size of their plants. Before the Barings failed the prevailing price of cotton was about 8 cents; after the failure it fell to between 5 and 6 cents, and it has been very slow in recovering its normal state.

This shows the close relation in which the cotton field stands to the markets of the world. The Barings are not altogether responsible for the lower price, for Egypt and India send more cotton to England every year, and as the supply increases the price of course goes down. A bale of cotton weighs between 450 and 500 pounds, and of the 7,500,000 bales produced in this country last year, two-thirds went to the English mills and about one-third to the mills of New-England. There are some cotton mills in the South, but their demand for material is not enough to affect the market, and their output is chiefly of the coarser grades.

Producing the great cotton crop and preparing it for market is, of course, the chief agricultural industry of the South. A big cotton plantation used to be considered an immense affair, but that was before this country had 10,000-acre wheat fields in the West. A cotton plantation of 500 acres is a very large one, and from this they taper down to 300 acres, 100, and so on to the "patch" around the negro cabin. This land, with its improvements, is worth from $10 to $50 an acre, according to its situation and the buildings upon it. Land that produces sea-island cotton is worth many times more than "upland" cotton land.

For every ten acres of cotton land the planter keeps one man and one horse or mule. If he is a careful and skillful planter, he has the land plowed in the Fall, as soon as the crop has been harvested, and lets it lie till Spring. If he is careless he plows only once, and that in the Spring. There is a difference between the seasons of Upper Virginia and of Lower Alabama, but in general the Spring plowing begins about the last of March or beginning of April. The seed is dropped in rows with a seed drill just as wheat or oats is sown in the north, the rows about three feet apart. Nothing is more plentiful in the South than cottonseed, but the careful planter never plants his own seed. He knows that if he does his crop will deteriorate every year, so he buys his seed from a distance.

There are as many different systems of cultivation as there are fancy varieties of seed, but the main object in all of them is to have the rows far enough apart to let a horse cultivator run between them. In from eight to ten days from the planting of the seed the tiny plants appear, and in two weeks more they are large enough to be "thinned out." As they come up in the rows the plants are as thick as blades of grass in a lawn, and the Southern darky does his most scientific work in thinning them out. He goes into the field with a hoe, but it is no such hoe as is used in Northern gardens. The blade is heavy and strong, and the handle is a sapling cut in the bush. A field hand would break our light hoes as fast as he touched them, and the only safety is in giving him a hoe so heavy and strong that he cannot break it. He slashes right and left into the row, apparently determined to exterminate it. But watch him when he has gone over a few rods of ground, and you see that his powerful blows have been skillfully guided. Every 18 inches he has left a plant standing, and in many cases his hoe has cut out a weed standing within half an inch of the plant he has spared. Long practice has made him very expert at this.

As soon as the plants are high enough to make the rows perfectly distinct, the cultivator is run between them to exterminate the grass. The plants are then three feet apart one way and eighteen inches apart in the rows, and this gives them room to grow and mature. At the first cultivating the machine's teeth are set so as to throw the earth somewhat away from the plants; at the second cultivating this earth is thrown back again, making a slight ridge. One cannot offend the darky cultivator more than by telling him there is grass in his cotton. It may be there—very likely it is—but one must not see it. If the negro is told of such a thing, however, he will have an excuse ready. "Yes, Sah!" he will very likely answer; "plenty grass, Sah! Dat because de land so rich, Sah. Some land so pore de grass won't grow on him, nohow!"

The crop matures in from 100 to 120 days after the planting of the seed, and the new cotton usually appears in the market about Sept. 1. After the bolls have opened it is allowed to stand, for there will be backward bolls on the same plant still to open. It may stand until frost without damage, and in the lower sections this means until Christmas.

The head of the colored family having done the planting and cultivating, his wife and daughters do the picking. This is the jolliest time of the year for them, for, although it is hard work, they see visions of new dresses and gorgeous headgear in the distance. The cotton picker has a bag slung around her neck, and as often as the bag is filled she empties it into a big basket at the end of the row. When the baskets are filled, they are taken to the cotton gin. It is impossible to say how many women are required to pick the cotton that one man cultivates, for it all depends upon the time given. If cotton is high and the planter is in a hurry to market his crop he may put fifty pickers at work. If there is no haste a dozen or less will answer equally well. The standard price is 50 cents a hundred pounds for picking and it seems almost incredible that of this feather-light stuff some of the plantation girls can pick 275 pounds in a day; but this takes long arms and nimble fingers; 250 pounds is a big day's work.

In old times the planter ginned his own cotton, but now he does not. In old times, too, he threw away the seed or used it for fertilizer, except the small quantity of it his cattle chose to eat. Now the seed is worth $20 a ton. All through the cotton States there are gins conveniently situated, and as fast as the cotton is picked it is taken to the gin. Most people are aware, no doubt, that the cotton gin is a machine for separating the seed from the cotton. As the material is picked from the bolls it is full of dark-colored seeds, and is called seed cotton. This is fed into the gin, which was invented by Eli Whitney many years ago, and after being forced through small openings by saw teeth the seed flies out of the machine on one side and the pure cotton on the other.

The gin is operated by steam, and after the process the cotton all belongs to the planter and the seed belongs to the owner of the gin. This is the ginner's only compensation. Close by the gin stands the cotton press, also worked by steam, and, as fast as 450 to 500 pounds of cotton is ginned, it is put into a press and squeezed into a bale, covered with jute bagging, and held together with iron bands, called ties. It is now ready for the market, but not quite ready for shipment. Much of it crosses the Atlantic in the holds of ships, and the less space it occupies the more bales the ship can carry, and consequently the cheaper the freight will be. So, after leaving the ordinary cotton press, the bale is put through the "compress," a powerful hydraulic machine, which reduces its bulk by about 25 per cent. This compressing costs from 10 to 30 cents a bale.

The crop being ready for market, it is important to inquire what the financial results will be. Two bales from three acres of land is what the planters reckon a fair average. Some land, of course, will do much better; some much worse. From ten acres, then, calling a bale 500 pounds, the planter produces about 3,300 pounds of cotton, which, at 8 cents a pound, is worth $264. Out of this he has to pay the wages of one man and the keep of one horse or mule for four months, besides half a cent a pound for picking and the cost of compressing and transportation to the seaboard. His entire expenses for every ten acres are not far either way from $150, and his profits, at 8 cents a pound, $114. If, then, he has 100 acres, his annual cash income is $1,140, and one of the large planters can count upon $5,000 a year, provided cotton remains at 8 cents. When it falls to 5 cents, his expenses are the same and his income is only five-eighths as much. No wonder, then, that the planter watches the market reports with anxiety, nor that his face lengthens over every "point" that is lost.

If the planter has not run so deeply in debt to neighboring merchants and banks that his entire crop is required to pay his bills, (they may be paid in cotton, without the exchange of a cent of money, for cotton is cash the world over,) he begins now to look for a market. He may sell in New-Orleans, in Savannah, in New-York, or in any one of a dozen other places. But he is on the watch for the best price. If he sees a tendency toward a rising market, he holds on if he can—that is, if he is not pressed for money. He sees some day, as one may see by looking at the market reports, that while cotton is at its normal figure in New-York and Savannah, it is ⅛ or ¼ of a cent higher in New-Orleans, and away goes his cotton to New-Orleans as fast as trains can carry it. This difference in price is always transient, and advantage must be taken of it quickly. It is brought about by the fluctuations in ocean freights. Naturally, prices for a staple at all these places would be substantially the same; but two or three big tramp steamers that have carried profitable cargoes to New-Orleans may be waiting to carry cotton to Liverpool at very low rates, and up goes the price a point or two for that reason.

It is only the upland or short staple cotton that will stand the heavy compressing. Sea Island cotton, having a much longer and more delicate fibre, would be injured by the tight squeezing, so it is shipped in much looser bags or bales, weighing, like the other bales, about 500 pounds each. But it is a very small portion of the cotton district that will produce Sea Island cotton. It is only in favored parts of Georgia and Florida that it can be grown, where the soil is rich and the weather is constantly warm. The upland cotton has a coarser and shorter fibre that is not at all injured by the compress; it bears packing so tightly that it is almost a solid mass, and it is this extremely tight packing that makes cotton such a dangerous sea cargo on account of fire and that makes insurance rates upon it so high. Not only on cotton-laden ships, but in all the gin houses and about the presses and compresses, smoking is strictly prohibited. When fire reaches one of the tightly-packed bales there is no such thing as putting the fire out without opening the bale so that the water can penetrate. Even if the bale is thrown overboard the fire continues to smolder and spread for days, until the sea water makes its way to the centre.

The planters whose lands border upon the Red River are probably as free as any cotton planters in the South from the advance credit system that leads so many of the guild into trouble. They are generally in circumstances that admit of their paying as they go, and so they are able to hold their crops for good prices. With these men cotton-selling time is a family festival. When the State of the market permits they hold their cotton back generally until January and then ship it to New-Orleans by Red River boat. The same boat that carries the cotton takes also the planter and his wife and all his children. If the crop has been good and the price is high, it takes also two or three of his servants. Seven cents a pound may warrant a nurse or two, but at 10 cents he takes a complete staff of servants.

This trip to New-Orleans is, and with good reason, looked forward to all through the year. It is the time when the planter gets in the returns for his year's work and all his outlay; when his wife lays in the next year's supply of clothing and finery; when the theatre and the opera may be visited and some glimpses of city life may be had; when the children may have whatever they want and the servants enjoy themselves without stint. The trip down the river is not the least part of the enjoyment. The planter is not alone, for many of his friends and neighbors are on the same boat, with their cotton also on the lower deck. It is an extended sociable for the women and children and a six days' poker game for many of the planters from Shreveport to the New-Orleans levee.

Various machines have been invented for picking the cotton as it stands in the field, some of them whipping it from the bolls and catching it as it falls; but picking by hand is still the general custom. The greatest improvements that have been made of late years in the cotton industry are the more general use of commercial fertilizers for enriching the soil and the utilization of cottonseed. "It makes a man sick," the planters often say, "to think how many million tons of valuable cottonseed were wasted in this country before the war and for some time after it." The seed is now an important factor in the cotton industry. It gives, to begin with, a valuable vegetable oil. The hulls of the seed, when burned, produce an ash that is very rich in potash. Cottonseed meal is a valuable food for stock, and there are several other profitable forms in which the seed is used. The oil is used in the manufacture of silk, but in this respect it has no advantage over the fibre, which is frequently used in the same way.

Of all the persons connected with the cotton industry none has a fairer field for the enjoyment of life than the cotton buyer. He is employed by the great cotton manufacturers of Manchester and Liverpool, and is sent to America in the cotton season to buy his employer's raw material at or near the place of production. He must, of course, be thoroughly informed about the many grades of cotton; his salary is usually $5,000 a year, and his work is all done in four months or less. He may make his headquarters either in Savannah or in New-Orleans, the latter greatly preferred. From the day of his landing until the day of his sailing he is surfeited with the hospitalities of the cotton dealers, who hope, of course, to sell him goods.

The cotton planter usually raises nothing but cotton and corn. His hay, his provisions of all kinds for house and barn, he buys. The recent low price of cotton has driven him in some cases to raise more fodder for his cattle; but in every case cotton is his mainstay and reliance. When he ships his cotton by rail about thirty bales fill a freight car. And should he desire to raise money before he thinks it advisable to sell, he sends his crop to a cotton warehouse, and his warehouse receipt is as good to draw against as a deposit in a bank.

This year's cotton crop would have been one to boast of if the severe drought in Texas and several other States had not injured it. As it is, it will be about an average crop.

Festival of the Casey Association.

The fourth annual Summer night's festival of the James J. Casey Association was held last night at Cosmopolitan Park, Sixtieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Fully a thousand people were present. Dancing was kept up until long after midnight, McAuliffe's Band furnishing the music.

The officers in charge of the affair were President James Flanagan, Vice President Martin McNurney, Recording Secretary Henry W. Schmall, Corresponding Secretary David Homer, Treasurer William Callahan, and Sergeant at Arms John Brady.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Judge WILLIAM LAWTON died at Fairview, his home, in Esopus, N. Y., yesterday in his sixty-sixth year. A week ago he was stricken with paralysis and was unconscious from that time. He was born in New-Baltimore, Greene County, and was educated in the old Hudson Academy. He studied law with Judges Darius Peckham and Theodore Miller in Hudson and began practice in 1853. For forty years he had been senior member of the law firm of Lawton & Stebbins. In 1871 he was elected County Judge of Ulster County, serving two terms. He was one of the organizers of the Republican Party in Ulster County.

—Dr. S. J. F. MILLER, Surgeon at the Soldiers' Home, Togus, Me., died Monday evening, aged fifty-six. His brother is the Rev. F. G. Miller, D. D., of Paterson, N. J. The remains will be taken to Cincinnati. He served through the rebellion as Surgeon of the Fifth Kentucky Infantry and was in charge of the Loyal Legion Hospital at Louisville. After the war he practiced in Cincinnati. He was Superintendent of the Dayton (Ohio) Insane Asylum and Surgeon of the Soldiers' Home at Milwaukee, and was transferred to Togus six years ago.

ITS DOORS MAY BE CLOSED

INVESTIGATING THE MADISON SQUARE BANK'S CONDITION.

The St. Nicholas Bank Yesterday Gave Notice that It Would No Longer Act as Its Clearing Agent—Examination by the Clearing House Committee Followed and the Unofficial Statement Was Made that Its Capital Was Impaired—May Be Reorganization.

The St. Nicholas Bank yesterday sent out a circular throwing out paper drawn on the Madison Square Bank of 202 Fifth Avenue. After investigation the Clearing House Committee refused to make any formal statement for publication, but a member of the committee stated unofficially that the capital of the Madison Square Bank had been impaired to the extent of nearly $90,000, and that in all probability the bank would not be open for business to-day.

He added that many of the Directors of the bank were very rich men, who might very possibly make good the deficiency and enable the bank to resume business after a time.

The St. Nicholas Bank, which was the clearing agent of the Madison Square Bank, embodied its refusal to continue in that capacity in the following notice, which had currency about noon:

ST. NICHOLAS BANK OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1893. }

From this date this bank will cease to redeem checks, drafts, and other instruments drawn on or made payable at the Madison Square Bank of New-York. WILLIAM J. GARDNER, Cashier.

Shortly after this circular was sent out several officers of the Madison Square Bank appeared at the Clearing House with a number of the books of the bank, in an effort to prove the soundness of the institution to the Clearing House and to induce the latter to tide the bank over.

The examination of the books down town was followed by a visit of representatives of the Clearing House Committee to the Madison Square Bank, and a fuller examination at the banking house itself.

Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank and Chairman of the Clearing House Committee; Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank; J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, and William A. Nash, President of the Corn Exchange State Bank, representing the Clearing House Committee, spent several hours in their examination of the books at the Madison Square Bank. At this meeting were also present nearly all the Directors of the Madison Square Bank, besides several of the largest depositors.

After the long conference had ended, J. Edward Simmons, in reply to a question, said that the Clearing House Committee would make no statement concerning the result of its investigation.

W. A. Jenner, a lawyer, of 45 William Street, came out of the Directors' room of the Madison Square Bank after the conference and stated that he had been present at the conference in the interests of depositors. He was not the counsel for the bank, nor was he personally interested in any way.

The bank's capital, he said, was not seriously impaired—certainly the deficiency would not be more than $80,000, and he hoped it would be found to be a much smaller sum.

"Many of the stockholders and Directors," said Mr. Jenner, "are men of large means, and I think it is probable that they will combine to make up the loss, so that the bank may resume business. I do not believe the depositors will lose anything at all in the end. If I had $100,000 on deposit in the bank I should not feel at all uneasy about it.

"The cause of the bank's embarrassment is the possession of certain securities that seemed to be good when they were bought, but upon which it is impossible to realize at short notice and in these unsettled times. I cannot given any information as to what those securities are, or any further details whatever. The St. Nicholas Bank to-day, without giving the Madison Square Bank any notice, refused longer to clear for this bank, and thereupon the officers here invited the Clearing House Committee to investigate the bank's affairs. That investigation is still in progress. Beyond these facts no statement will be made to-night by the officers of the bank. I do not know whether the bank will be open to-morrow or not."

A number of the bank's Directors were asked if they would make any statement regarding the condition of the bank, and all said that no statement would be made except by the officers of the bank, and not until to-day.

The Madison Square Bank was founded in 1882, and its capital is $500,000. Its President is Joseph F. Blaut, who was elected a few months ago in the place of William Wetmore Cryder, who resigned.

Mr. Blaut was chosen as a very shrewd financier, who would be able to better the bank's general condition, which was said at the time to have suffered to some extent by injudicious investments. President Blaut's fellow-Directors are Frederick A. Kursheedt, A. S. Kalischer, R. T. McDonald, Simon Ottenberg, Andrew L. Soulard, Edward S. Stokes, Lawrence J. Fitzgerald, Lewis Thompson, and Charles E. Selover. Lewis Thompson is the cashier.

This bank has had the reputation of doing a very large and successful business. Nearly all the merchants in its neighborhood were its customers, and a feature of its business was its women's department. A very great number of wealthy women found it a convenient depository, and the total of its accounts of this class ran into high figures. The Madison Square Bank, like a number of other up-town banks, made special provision for its women depositors, and had acquired a large number of such accounts.

The latest statement of the bank was refused yesterday by the officers. On Dec. 15, 1892, its statement showed a capital of $500,000, a surplus of $170,000, and undivided profits of $59,258. If, as has been stated, the capital is now found to have been impaired about $90,000, since the surplus and the undivided profits would go first, the total loss sustained by the bank during the last eight months is not far from $325,000. The Madison Square Bank is a State bank and not a member of the Clearing House, and hence has been left without the help of Clearing House certificates.

President Blaut said late last night that the bank had deposits of about $1,500,000. There were about 1,500 accounts. Recently withdrawals of deposits had exceeded the amount put into the bank, and that was the secret of its difficulties.

Mr. Blaut said that the bank was perfectly solvent. Its securities were good, and it could meet all its obligations and still have a handsome surplus.

Adlai Enjoys His Trip.

Vice President Stevenson passed East last Thursday en route from the Pacific coast. He said to a St. Paul reporter: "Our trip was most enjoyable, through a new country on a new road—the Great Northern—which I consider one of the most remarkable lines in America—new in construction, but perfect in accommodations, equipment, and management. We were delighted with the service furnished. The buffet car, with its bathroom, barber's shop, library, easy chairs, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, observation windows, &c., was a clubhouse on wheels; the scenery the finest I ever saw on any transcontinental trip. The marvelous switchback track in the Cascades, and the grandeurs of Tumwater Cañon cannot be equaled in America. We crossed the two great mountain ranges, the Rockies and the Cascades, in daylight on a track that seemed as solid as the earth, and the entire party commented upon the absence of dust. We enjoyed every moment of the trip, and could tell enough to fill columns of the wonders of the mighty Northwest, with its mines, farms, ranges, forests, mountains, rivers, and lakes. It is a region destined to have large influence in the national growth and prosperity, and the Great Northern is a potent factor in promoting its development. The road is a marvel of engineering skill, and it deserves well of the people, for it was constructed without aid or subsidy from the Government."

To Aid in Keeping the City Clean.

The Captains of the various police precincts were summoned to Police Headquarters yesterday to consult with Acting Superintendent McAvoy, President Martin of the Board of Police, and Inspector Conlin concerning sanitary precautions in the city.

President Martin informed the Captains of the desire of the Mayor that all the city departments should co-operate in keeping the city clean. Acting Superintendent McAvoy told the Captains that they must inspect their precincts personally, report all places which are in an unhealthy condition, and rigidly enforce all city ordinances.

Placards will be posted to-day announcing that the street markets in Mulberry and Ludlow Streets and in streets east of the Bowery and below Broome Street will be allowed to be open only between 7 and 10 A. M. After 10 o'clock all cart stands will be removed and the streets will be flushed by the Fire Department.

DR. M'GLYNN MEETS FRIENDS.

He Addresses a Large Gathering at a Picnic and Defends His Position.

The friends of the Rev. Dr. McGlynn held a picnic and festival yesterday in Washington Park, Sixty-ninth Street and Avenue A, and fully 2,000 people gathered to listen to an address by him.

When Dr. McGlynn was on the platform the crowd listened to his address with pleasure, and when he was through the people danced in the hall or wandered off to the tables in the park and drank beer.

Dr. McGlynn arrived at the park at 4 o'clock, and from then until dark he passed the time in greeting old acquaintances. Then he addressed the assemblage. Speaking of his economic doctrines and the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, he said:

"I have always asserted that in teaching these economic doctrines I was prompted by the love of sweet religion. I was impelled and coerced to do what I did and say what I said by an intense conviction. It is part of the true religion, and, as I have said before, God is the father of us all and he is not the step-father of any one.

"It is not demagogism, but true religion, to make clear to His people that the equal rights of all men is something most consonant with the Gospel of Christ. And it was no mere obstinate sticking to a first principle, but a belief in religion, that impelled me to hold to the course I had entered upon, and I would rather have been burned at the stake or beheaded at the block than have recanted.

"When the Pope, better informed by his delegate, or that delegate himself, has not asked me to retract, then who else shall dare to do so? I made a statement to the Papal Delegate, which was examined by him and four learned theologians at Washington, and they all declared there was nothing contrary to the doctrines of the Church in my declaration of my views."

Dr. McGlynn then remarked that at this time Archbishop Corrigan had made a printed statement declaring that if he, Dr. McGlynn, had recanted, all the trouble which had been made would have been avoided.

At the mention of Archbishop Corrigan's name there was much violent hissing. Dr. McGlynn quieted the tumult with a wave of his hand and resumed his discourse.

He might have been excused from going to Rome, he said, but he felt it was the most prudent thing to do, and the result showed him the wisdom of so doing. The Pope was eager to know if he was satisfied, and told him so. Dr. McGlynn read extracts from two letters—one from Mgr. Satolli and another from a distinguished Catholic prelate at Washington. Both expressed the utmost satisfaction with his course of action, and commended his idea of not taking a church, but remaining free to propagate his doctrines.

Dr. McGlynn concluded his remarks by again referring to the attitude of the Pope toward him, and, after referring to those who had opposed his course of action, he said: "Do not you think the Pope and the Papal Delegate should have sufficient influence with the Catholic Church to allow me to proceed unhampered?"

DID NOT KEEP GOOD FAITH.

"Commercial Advertiser" Mutilated and Prematurely Published the Message.

The President's message was delivered to the evening papers shortly before noon yesterday with the statement from P. V. De Graw, general Southern manager, that it was furnished in advance under pledge that no part of it would be published until the release was given by Mr. De Graw, the moment the message should reach Congress.

The *Commercial Advertiser* violated its obligation and was fined $1,000 and the discontinuance of the United Press service for thirty days. As soon as it had the first and the last parts of the message in type it put them together, leaving out the middle, and published it as the complete message. The *Commercial Advertiser* is not a member of the United Press. It only subscribes for the service.

Frederick N. Bassett of the United Press was seen by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES in reference to the breach of trust by the *Commercial Advertiser*.

"The message was delivered to the evening papers," he said, "under the express stipulation that it should not be used until the release was given. Mr. De Graw said that the release would be sent the moment the message reached Congress.

"A breach of faith of this kind puts us in an unpleasant position. We take pains to get the President's message in advance merely to benefit the afternoon papers, and to repay us for our trouble they have continually broken the trust put in them. President Cleveland, no doubt, knows by this time that the message was published in the *Commercial Advertiser* before the time agreed upon. Very likely, in consequence of the action of this paper, we shall be unable to obtain the next message, or some other important official document, in time for the evening papers.

"Owing to our experiences, a clause was inserted in our by-laws, imposing a fine of $1,000 and thirty days' discontinuance of service for breach of faith. The United Press service of the *Commercial Advertiser* was discontinued this afternoon. The *Commercial Advertiser* claims that it was all a mistake arising from a blunder made by a telephone boy. I dare say that it was unintentional, but certainly there must have been great carelessness. Whether the service will be denied for the full thirty days I cannot say. I believe an effort is already being made on the part of the newspaper to have it resumed."

WEDDINGS.

Dade—Sprague.

Miss Josephine Worth Sprague was married at the Episcopal Church of St. John, Clifton, S. I., at 5 o'clock yesterday, to Lieut. Alexander Lucien Dade of the Tenth United States Cavalry.

Clusters of pretty flowers and ferns decorated the church and the centre aisles, which were occupied by splendidly-dressed ladies and officers from West Point and all the forts in New-York Harbor and vicinity.

The rector of the church, the Rev. Dr. John C. Eccleston, officiated.

The bride entered the church with her brother-in-law, Capt. Henry Wilson Hubbell, who gave her away. She wore a gown of white satin, made with full Court train, demi-corsage, and full sleeves, and trimmed with point lace. The veil of white tulle was held in place by several small jeweled pins and a half wreath of white roses. She carried a bouquet of Catharine Cook roses. Her only attendant was her niece, Miss Edith Hubbell, who wore a simple dress of white silk mull, trimmed with corn-colored satin ribbons and carried a small bunch of marguerites.

Lieut. Robert G. Paxton of the Tenth Cavalry served as best man. The ushers were Lieut. John L. Chamberlain of the First Artillery, Lieut. Matthew C. Butler of the Fifth Cavalry, Walter Patterson of Washington, and the bride's brother, Dr. John T. Sprague of this city.

The bridegroom, who was graduated from West Point in 1887, and the other military officers in the bridal party were in full uniform.

After the ceremony a reception for relatives and intimate friends followed at the house of Capt. Hubbell in Fort Wadsworth. Among the invited guests were Lieut. Col. A. C. Wildrick, commander of Fort Wadsworth, and Mrs. Wildrick; Major Gen. O. O. Howard, Gen. Park, Admiral Howell and Lieut. Hosley of the United States Navy, Gen. Breckinridge, Col. and Mrs. L. L. Langdon, Col. John M. Wilson of Washington, Capt. and Mrs. E. K. Russell, Lieut. Sawyer B. Tanchard, Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur Murray, Lieut. and Mrs. John V. White, Major and Mrs. J. W. MacMurray, Lieut. and Mrs. R. H. Patterson, Lieut. John Pope, Major and Mrs. Egan, Col. and Mrs. A. M. C. Penniman, Mrs. Gabriel Paul, Major and Mrs. Haskin, Surgeon and Mrs. E. T. Comegys, Lieut. and Mrs. I. N. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Outerbridge, Mr. and Mrs. George Bonner, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Emmons, Judge Nathaniel Marsh, Mrs. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bonner, Mr. and Mrs. Washington Morton, Miss Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence D. Alexander, and Mrs. Norton.

Before joining his regiment in Montana, Lieut. Dade will probably do some special service at the Rock Island Arsenal.

Daniels—Turner.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Aug. 8.—William Cooke Daniels of the firm of Daniels & Fisher of Denver, Col., and Miss Edith Miriam Turner, also of Denver, were married this afternoon in St. James Episcopal Church by the Rev. Alfred Pool Grant, D. D. Bryant Turner, the brother of the bride, was best man. Only immediate relatives witnessed the ceremony, among them being Major and Mrs. E. S. Turner, the bride's parents, and Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Cooke, the bride's sister and her husband.

Snow—Pickert.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 8.—A pretty wedding this morning at 11 o'clock was that of Miss Frances Pickert, daughter of R. F. Pickert of Pickert, N. D., to Elbridge Gerry Snow of New-York City. In the party of guests were Mr. Elbridge Snow, Sr., and Mr. Pickert. The former is the Vice President of the Home Insurance Company of New-York, and the latter is the proprietor of a bonanza farm in North Dakota. Mr. and Mrs. Snow will make their home in New-York.

Dividend from the Bank of Deposit.

David McClure, receiver of the National Bank of Deposit, yesterday began paying the 40 per cent. dividend recently declared by the Comptroller of the Currency.

RUN IN A SLIPSHOD MANNER

HAS MONMOUTH A LEGAL CORPORATE EXISTENCE?

Proceedings to Secure the License Fee May Show that the Association Was Not Incorporated According to the Laws of New-Jersey—A Lawless Sort of a Body on General Principles—No Record of Instructions to Get a License and No Stock Can Be Found.

Before Supreme Court Commissioner David Harvey, Jr., at Monmouth Park Hotel yesterday, James Steen, acting for the Township Committee of the town of Eatontown, took further testimony in the proceedings to have set aside the writ of certiorari granted by Chief Justice Beasley of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey. The writ was procured by T. M. Croft, manager of the Monmouth Park Association, to prevent the Township Committee from revoking the license they had granted to the racing association, though the Monmouth Park people had refused to pay for the license fee the $5,000 that was demanded. The writ was served on the Township Committee just in time to prevent them from rescinding the license they had granted, Superintendent Van Keuren serving it just as the members of the committee were about to meet.

There seems to have been a fatal defect in the service of the writ, the laws of the State requiring that such a writ as the one obtained shall be served on the Township Clerk. William A. Cook is the Clerk of the Township of Eatontown, and the writ was not served on him, according to the testimony of Superintendent Van Keuren, a fact which was brought out at yesterday's hearing, and one on which Mr. Steen will depend very considerably as a good reason why the writ should be set aside, when he argues the matter this morning.

Of principal interest to the general public which is interested in the affairs of the Monmouth Park Association were the facts brought out as to the management of the association. It seems, from the testimony of H. G. Crickmore, Secretary of the concern, that there is no stock book, that he does not know the stockholders of the concern, that there are no minutes of the proceedings of the Executive Committee, and that the concern is run in a general slipshod fashion. Mr. Crickmore and Mr. Croft, who is Assistant Secretary of the concern, both testified that there was no record anywhere of instructions given by the management of the association to anybody to procure a license for the track, to secure the writ of certiorari, to agree to pay any license fee to the town of Eatontown, or to do much of anything except to refuse to pay to the town of Eatontown the fee that the town had seen fit to charge for the license to carry on a gambling resort that it had granted.

It did appear that the Executive Committee of the Monmouth Park Association, elected at a quiet little meeting held in June last, was made up of A. F. Walcott, the President; John A. Morris, the Vice President; Philip J. Dwyer, the Treasurer; Michael F. Dwyer, and Lucien O. Appleby, the latter of whom is the managing director of the gambling attachment to the concern for improving the breed of horses, and therefore the most important man of the lot in the money-making division. The presence of the last two named in the Executive Committee will be a general surprise to racing men, as the fact has been well concealed. Of the lot Appleby is the only one that is a resident of the State of New-Jersey.

Croft, who has figured so prominently in the affairs of the concern, is not a stockholder, and neither he nor the Secretary could tell whether there was a Board of Directors connected with the concern, which seems to love the darkness rather than the light as to its affairs. Yet it was Croft who authorized Mr. Van Keuren to apply for a license for the track on the very night that the racing law was passed by the New-Jersey Legislature. But neither Croft nor any one else authorized him to consent to the payment of a fee for the license. Nor was Van Keuren authorized to state, as he did, that the association could not pay the fee at the time that the Township Committee fixed one, because there was no funds in the treasury with which to pay such a fee. That seems to have been a gratuitous operation on his part. The fee was fixed a couple of weeks after the license was granted.

Like this license-fee business, the whole concern seems to have been conceived in sin and born in iniquity. When the concern sprang into being—it was in 1878—the certificate of incorporation was an absolutely illegal one, and there is reason to doubt if the Monmouth Park Association has now a legal corporate existence. Its original act of incorporation was drawn up by a New-York lawyer who copied the act incorporating the American Jockey Club, incorporating it "under the provisions of the act entitled 'an act concerning corporations' for the purpose of improving the breed of horses and holding exhibitions thereof."

Nine years later it was discovered that the Monmouth Park Association had not been legally incorporated under New-Jersey laws, but was incorporated under New-York laws, and it was again organized in legal fashion, as was thought, the amended act of incorporation reciting the fact that at the time of recording and filing the act of incorporation, "no statute of the State of New-Jersey had expressly authorized or in or by express terms made it lawful for three or more persons to associate themselves into a company to carry on agricultural fairs and exhibitions for the encouragement of competition in breed of stock and development of speed in horses."

When they tried to start out straight in 1887 the articles of incorporation were signed by "M. L. Lorillard, executrix for estate of G. L. Lorillard," which it is claimed is illegal; by D. D. Withers for himself as a stockholder, and also by D. D. Withers again, this time as the representative of forty shares of the capital stock of the company that had not been allotted. This is also claimed to have been an illegal act. Now the people who have been investigating the affairs of this moribund concern that prefers to operate in the dark under its present management would like to know "where they are at."

Is the Monmouth Park Association an incorporated institution according to the laws of the State, or has it no existence in fact, and is there any one responsible for the defiance of the laws of the State at the track? The association is known to be a very lawless sort of a body on general principles. It may be proved that it is legally lawless and has no right to an existence.

But the association goes on racing just the same, losing money day after day. It may be able to pay its debts. The people of Eatontown are particularly anxious to find out if they are going to be able to collect what it owes them. A decision on that point may be reached to-day.

Col. Ingersoll's Letter of Sympathy.

From the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, Aug. 5.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace B. Dunbar will go East about the middle of the month. They contemplate a yachting trip to Newfoundland as soon as Mrs. Dunbar feels equal to the fatigue of the journey. They are in receipt of the following letter of condolence:

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1893.

My Dear Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar:

Your sad telegram reached me yesterday. The sweet babe just touched life's shore and was then carried out to the great sea by the ebbing tide. I know how dark the world must be to you, standing in the shadows of so great a grief. How helpless we are. All we can do is to bear our burden and to hope. How pathetic our poor life is! The loving mother goes to the gates of death when her child is born, and when she hears the first feeble cry her heart aches with love—and then in a few hours this miracle, this divine babe goes back to sleep and death.

And yet nothing can be done and nothing need be said—words are worthless. Time is the only comforter. You will become accustomed to your loss—while other pains and joys will fill your days. All I can say is that my sympathies are with you and that my heart is yours. There is, however, one consolation: The dead do not suffer.

Hoping that you will bear your loss, and that you may live for many, many years, enriched with material love. I remain, yours always,

R. G. INGERSOLL.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 8.—A fire occurred at Rankin Station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad this morning in which the Fort Pitt tanneries, belonging to Owen Sheeky & Co., and the warehouse of the Consolidated Wire Company were destroyed. Over 1,500 cords of bark and large quantities of leather and hides were burned, while in the wire works 12,000 reels of barbed wire, 30,000 kegs of nails, and a large quantity of merchant wire, staples, and like product were melted together. Loss, $125,000; insurance not known.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 8.—The fire at Snow Hill last night destroyed the business part of the town. Loss about $250,000. Two solid blocks were burned. Among the buildings destroyed were the Post Office, Court House, jail, two hotels, and at least one bank.

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., Aug. 8.—The large barns owned by the Northfield Seminary corporation were struck by lightning yesterday and burned with their contents. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $4,000.

CHESTER, Penn., Aug. 8.—The foundry, core house, and machine shops of the Eureka Cast Steel Company were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $20,000; insured.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Cardinal Gibbons will confer the Archbishop's pallium on Bishop Hennessy at Dubuque Sunday, Sept. 17. Archbishop Ryan will preach.

—Ex-City Clerk Rollin Clark of Keokuk, Iowa, is a defaulter, and important records are missing. He is now Postmaster of the town.

GERMANS ORGANIZE IN KANSAS.

Their Attitude and Activity May Make the State Democratic in 1894.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 8.—The Women's Republican Clubs and the Populist Progressive Leagues, the latter being the women's organization formed within that party, have defined their positions and issued their challenge to the men of the State, or to such of them as dare oppose either Prohibition or Woman Suffrage.

Heretofore the contest has been supposed to be between the Republicans and the Populists, the Democratic Party being counted as insignificant. But a new factor is introduced by the organization of the German-American Association, which has begun to establish leagues in every city and town in the State, and has opened the eyes of such politicians as are known to be successful trimmers. President Edward Edzell of Independence has been a most successful party worker. Secretary Henry Krause of Topeka is one of the best organizers the State has ever had. Treasurer Frank Gutsch, also of Topeka, is one of the solid Germans of the State, who will do much to give the association the confidence of those opposed to Prohibition and Woman Suffrage.

There are in Kansas about 60,000 voters of German descent, most of whom have heretofore been Republicans, although many of them have never taken out their naturalization papers, being content to live in the State without meddling with its politics. These have been hunted up and induced to take out their declaratory papers, and are now prepared to vote with their friends. They will vote with the party declaring against sumptuary laws. The Populists will not do this; the Republicans dare not, for fear of division within the party.

Unquestionably the Democrats will take the desired stand, and will receive the 60,000 votes that last year went to Lewelling. Added to the Democratic vote, the German-Americans alone will give that party over 120,000 votes at the next general election, not counting the disaffected within the ranks of the Republicans and Populists, who will break away from their old associations as soon as they have a party to go to.

The Democrats will gain also through the opening of the Cherokee Strip. The Germans will remain at home while the southwestern counties are being practically depopulated, which counties are now either Republican or Populist.

Kansas is well adapted to grape raising, some of the finest wine in the United States being made within its borders. Under the present laws this industry has been choked during its infancy. The Germans have asked for a change year after year, receiving promises and being told by the Republican leaders that they could disobey the law with impunity. This has at last become so intolerable that they propose to bring about a change. The doors of the new leagues are open to men of every nationality, and they are passing in.

Kansas Republicans smile at the prediction that the State may go Democratic in 1894; yet such is not only the possibility, but the probability. There will be three tickets in the field. The Democrats will draw from both the other parties, and the once strong Republicans will lose a block of voters that will stagger them when they ascertain the results.

How to Live If You Wish to Live Long.

From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

Aside from the very important and controlling influences of inheritance, of diet, and of temperate habits, the points to be learned from the few statistical data attainable are that longevity is promoted by a quiet, peaceful life, in a retired and rural community, where there is freedom from nervous strain and worrying and excessively laborious toil. The business man, with increasing cares and responsibilities, the mill operative toiling hard to keep together the souls and bodies of himself and his family, the politicians, the hard-working professional men, are not the chief contributors to the centenarian ranks. Dr. Holyoke, indeed, became a centenarian, but his example has rarely been followed by his professional brethren.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

INDIANAPOLIS CABINET WORKS.—An application for a receiver for the Indianapolis Cabinet Works was made yesterday in Marion County Court by Newton Todd, who has a claim for about $1,000. The debt was acknowledged, and President Coffin admitted that the concern was insolvent. The application alleged that the company was indebted to the amount of $325,000 at least. The appointment of the Indiana Trust Company as receiver was asked for, and the court indicated a purpose to accede to the request. The company owes $360,000 to the Indianapolis National Bank.

W. M. KELLUM & CO.—The dry goods store of W. M. Kellum & Co. of Norwalk, Ohio, was placed in the hands of mortgagees yesterday. The Norwalk Savings Bank holds the first mortgage for $2,000, and Hood, Foulkrod & Co., wholesale dry goods dealers of Philadelphia, hold a second mortgage for $8,000. Theodore Williams holds a claim against the firm for $2,000, and other claims are mentioned. The firm's embarrassment was caused by the purchase and restocking of the Chicago Junction store.

CHARLES E. AND JOHN A. SPENCER, composing the firm of C. E. & J. A. Spencer, wholesale dealers in meats at 19 and 21 Hewitt Avenue, West Washington Market, have made an assignment to Seth R. Abrams, giving a preference for $600 to the Irving National Bank on a note. John E. Bullwinkel, their attorney, said the failure was caused by inability to make collections and the loss of $2,300 by a failure at Mount Vernon. He did not think the liabilities would amount to $5,000. They have been in business twelve years.

EDWIN E. CHASE of Fort Worth, Texas, has been attached for $82,365 in favor of James J. Bennett. Mr. Chase was formerly President of the Fort Worth Board of Trade, President of a land and street railway company, and Vice President of a bank. The attachment was served on the following insurance companies: Home, German-American, Commercial, Continental, Liverpool and London and Globe, and the Phenix Assurance of London.

ABRAHAM ROSENSTEIN AND HELEN WOLLMAN, composing the firm of Rosenstein & Wollman, cigar manufacturers at 91 Barclay Street, have made an assignment to Otto Irving Wise, giving preferences for $4,140 as follows for borrowed money: R. Kurschewsky & Son, $2,575; Sarah Rosenthal, $816; Flora Pohalski, $749. The liabilities are estimated at about $25,000.

LUDLOW SHOE COMPANY.—The assets and liabilities of the Ludlow Shoe Company are respectively $162,000 and $236,000. A proposition to the creditors is made on the basis of 10 per cent. cash, 15 per cent. in six months, and 15 per cent. in one year. It is quite probable that these arrangements will be agreed upon.

ADOLPH H. BUSHMANN yesterday confessed judgments for $5,164, one in favor of Eghard Sauer for $2,067 and the other for $3,097 in favor of Frederick Wedbrisch for borrowed money. It is said he manufactured iron railings at 13 Cannon Street.

E. D. MATHEWS of Utica, N. Y., has assigned. Mr. Mathews is a lawyer, and has been speculating rather heavily in real estate. The liabilities are not known, but may reach over $50,000. It is believed that the assets will not cover that amount.

THE GLIDDEN & JOY VARNISH COMPANY of Kansas City, Mo., whose establishment was attached Saturday, has made a general assignment for the benefit of creditors to James W. Meagher, attorney for the Glidden & Joy Varnish Company of Ohio.

W. J. FOWLER & CO.—Thomas J. Lyon has been appointed receiver for W. J. Fowler & Co., wholesale dealers in books, papers, and printers' materials at Chicago. The company's liabilities are $60,000. The assets are less than the liabilities.

ABBY & CO. of Madretsch, Switzerland, has been adjudged indebted for $89,411 to Charles S. McCulloch as temporary receiver for the Non-Magnetic Watch Company of America for money advanced in 1888 and 1889.

A. D. BAKER, proprietor of the South Bend Wagon Works at Mishawakee, Ind., has made an assignment. Liabilities, $120,000; assets, $55,000. His brother, G. W. Baker of South Bend, was appointed receiver.

JUDGMENT AGAINST THOMAS W. ROBERTSON has been entered by the American Exchange Bank for $14,198, as indorser of twelve notes for F. J. Kaldenberg and the F. J. Kaldenberg Company.

MALLORY, SON & ZIMMERMAN, one of the oldest live stock commission firms in Chicago, have made application for a receiver. Assets, $45,000; liabilities, $30,000.

THOMAS GIACOMINI & BROTHER, proprietors of the New Delmonico Hotel at Leavenworth, Kan., have made an assignment. Liabilities, $26,170; assets, $36,000.

ALLEN & CO., druggists, doing business at Fifth and Main Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio, have assigned to Alfred M. Allen. Assets, $12,000; liabilities, $18,000.

JOHN JOHNSTON, until last January cashier of the Marine and Fire Insurance Bank at Milwaukee, Wis., made a personal assignment yesterday.

WILLIAM WINTERFIELD, manufacturer of artificial flowers at 11 Bond Street, has been attached for $8,289 in favor of Moses M. Sichel.

PEAKE & DUNNING, grain dealers at Kansas City, have failed.

ONE DAY'S FIRES IN NEW-YORK

(From 1:30 A. M. Tuesday to 1:30 A. M. Wednesday.)

2 A. M.—202 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street; Frederick Johnson; damage, $150; cause unknown.

11:20 A. M.—133 Lexington Avenue; Andrew Callahan; damage, $25; cause unknown.

12:05 P. M.—133, 135, and 137 West Twenty-third Street; owner, A. B. Darling; damage, contents, $11,500; building, $2,500; insured; cause, curtain igniting from a gas stove.

2:10 P. M.—410 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street; damage trifling; cause, defective chimney.

2:15 P. M.—70 West Eighty-second Street; owner, Charles McDonnell; damage, $5; insured; cause, lighted cigar.

2:50 P. M.—Port Morris Station; freight car, owned by New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad; damage, $500; cause unknown.

4:30 P. M.—8 Allen Street; Isaac Sagowitz; damage trifling; cause, oil stove exploded.

5:45 P. M.—Northeast corner Ninety-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. Unoccupied. Damaged slightly. Cause unknown.

5:50 P. M.—128 Baxter Street. Anthony Caponio. Damaged slightly; cause, kerosene oil lamp breaking.

9:32 P. M.—45 Duane Street; A. Cummings, owner; damage to contents, $500; to building, $300; cause unknown.

10:40 P. M.—815 Greenwich Street; Henry C. Reiners, owner; damage, $100; insured; cause unknown.

12:20 A. M.—Pier 18 East River; the lighter Manco, loaded with cotton, owned by James E. Ward & Co.; damage, $500; cause unknown.

Saranac Lake in ten hours, via New-York Central. Solid vestibule trains, morning and evening.—*Adv.*

TO-DAY'S SUPPLEMENT CONTAINS

Page 9.

Argentina's new Minister expected here to-day.
A Judge saw a prize fight.
Bishop Newman tells of his travels.
An Orange member of the Canadian Government.
The Topeka court-martial.
Objection did not prevent an autopsy.
A family in destitution.
Found dead on his doorstep.
Fire in West Twenty-third Street.
Dickson said to have misused trust funds.
Court calendars and referees.

Page 10.

R. B. Harrison's deal in tea.
Died from ordinary cramps.
Commercial and other markets.
Post Office Notice.
Railroad, Steamboat, and Shipping Advertisements.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

This morning THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES consists of TEN PAGES. Every news dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the Publication Office.

"THE TIMES" IN CHICAGO.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is for sale at the following places in Chicago:

Wells B. Sizer, 189 State Street.	Leland Hotel.
Palmer House.	Virginia Hotel.
The Post Office Depot, 91 Adams Street.	Tremont House.
Charles McDonald, 55 Washington Street.	Imperial Hotel.
The Auditorium Hotel.	Hotel Wellington.
Victoria Hotel.	Hotel Windermere.
Grand Pacific Hotel.	Brentano's, 204 and 206 Wabash Avenue.
Union News Company's stands on Elevated Railroad and at Fair Grounds.	Columbian News and Novelty Company, Fair Grounds—Casino, Public Comfort Buildings, and Terminal Station.

Pointed Suggestions on a Doctor's Bill.

From the Topeka (Kan.) Medical Journal.

The following appears at the foot of a bill-head of a Kansas physician. It is unique, original, and pointed, and we presume effective: "A prompt settlement of this bill is requested. If bills are paid monthly a discount of 10 per cent. is given. Bills not paid promptly will be passed to my attorney for collection. If you pay your physician promptly he will attend you promptly, night or day, rain or shine, while your slow neighbor suffers and waits, as he made the doctor wait, and while he is waiting the angels gather him in."

Cotton on a Barge Damaged by Fire.

Fire was discovered about midnight last night on the cotton barge Manco at Pier 18 East River. The tugboat Flushing hauled the blazing barge out into the river. An alarm brought the fireboat New-Yorker to the scene, and the fire was soon extinguished. The damage to the cotton amounted to about $500.

THE ORIGINAL ELIXIR OF CALISAYA, made by MILHAU, has 63 years' unsurpassed reputation as a tonic. MILHAU, 183 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Husband's Calcined Magnesia.
Four first premium medals awarded. More agreeable to the taste and smaller dose than other magnesia. For sale in bottles only, with United States Government registered label attached, without which none is genuine.
At druggists' and country stores.

E. & W. "Octa." "Shattemuc." E. & W.
Either style if you wear a low collar.

MARRIED.

SNOW—PICKERT.—In St. Paul's P. E. Church, St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 8, by the Rev. John Wright, ELBRIDGE GERRY SNOW, Jr., of this city to FRANCES, youngest daughter of R. F. Pickert of Pickert, N. D.

DIED.

Burnham, Agnes J.	Rice, Solomon J.
Davidson, Ellen L.	Rowland, William F.
Fellows, Waite T.	Schirmer, Gustav.
Lawton, William.	Starey, Alfred B.

BURNHAM.—At Tuxedo Park, N. Y., on Aug. 7, AGNES JOSEPHINE, wife of T. Brownell Burnham and daughter of the late Henry Havemeyer, in the 27th year of her age.
Funeral services will be held at 61 Park Av., New-York, on Thursday, Aug. 10, at 11 A. M.

DAVIDSON.—At New-Rochelle, Aug. 7, 1893, ELLEN L. DAVIDSON, wife of the late C. M. Davidson, formerly of Williamsburg, in her 68th year.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at her late residence, New-Rochelle, Thursday morning, on arrival of 10:06 train from Grand Central Depot. Carriages in waiting.

FELLOWS.—Entered into rest, at New-Haven, Conn., Aug. 6, after a brief illness, aged 101 years and 4 months, WAITE T. FELLOWS, widow of James Fellows.
Funeral from her late residence, 114 Whitney Av., New-Haven, Wednesday, Aug. 9, at 11:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

LAWTON.—At his late residence, at Fairview, Esopus, Aug. 8, 1893, WILLIAM LAWTON, in his 66th year.
Funeral from the late residence on Thursday, Aug. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends invited. Interment private.
☞ Hudson (N. Y.) papers please copy.

RICE.—At Long Branch, Aug. 7, SOLOMON J., beloved husband of Carrie and beloved second son of Henry and Kay Rice.
Funeral services at the residence of parents, (Barbour's Cottage,) West End, N. J., 8:30 A. M., Thursday, Aug. 10. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on arrival of train, 11:35 A. M., foot of Liberty St., New-York. Carriages in waiting. Please omit flowers.
☞ St. Louis papers please copy.

ROWLAND.—Wednesday morning, July 26, by accident, at Dulwich College, England, WILLIAM FREDERICK, son of the late William Frederick Rowland of New-York City, in the 20th year of his age.

SCHIRMER.—At Eisenach, Germany, on Sunday, Aug. 6, GUSTAV SCHIRMER, in the 63d year of his age.

STAREY.—At St. Luke's Hospital, Aug. 7, 1893, ALFRED BUTLER STAREY of Nottingham, England, late with Harper & Bros., New-York.
Funeral services will be held at the chapel of St. Luke's Hospital on Wednesday, 9th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY,
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad.
Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

Special Notices.

DYSPEPSIA makes you nervous and miserable, use CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Strictly vegetable, and strictly true, no mercury in CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Persons suffering from Piles will find relief in CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
No more Sick Headache if you use CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of EIGHT PAGES. Among other features, it contains—

THE PRESIDENT TO CONGRESS—Mr. Cleveland's message to the extra session.

FREE COINAGE OR NO REPEAL—The proceedings of the Silver Convention in Chicago.

SIAM HAS BECOME A BORE—The Russo-German tariff war occupies London wiseacres.

BUILT FAR FROM THE OCEAN—The Ericsson soon to float in the Mississippi. (Illustrated.)

TO IMPROVE THE SERVICE—The system followed in making Consular appointments.

FRANCE'S CRUSADE IN ASIA—Origin and growth of her conflict with Siam.

NORWAY'S STRIFE TO BE FREE—Consuls she wants and a flag of her own.

TO STUDY AMERICAN HORSES—Emperor William sends the Director of his stud to the United States.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: The Management of Milk in Hot Weather, by Henry Stewart; Farm Labor, Plant Food from the Sea, Farm Experiences, and Answers to Correspondents, besides other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES Publication Office.

Also for sale at THE TIMES Up-town Office 1,269 Broadway, near 32d St.

Price, { THREE CENTS per copy. / [illegible] }

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

A VERY DULL AND UNSETTLED STOCK MARKET.

The President's Message Admittedly Satisfactory, but Traders Sold Stocks on Its Publication in the Belief that Its Influence Had Been Discounted—The Demand for Currency Increasing—Several Millions More Gold Ordered from London—A Stock Exchange Firm Suspends.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, Aug. 8—P. M.

The market was dull during the morning, operators professing an indisposition to do anything pending the publication of President Cleveland's message to Congress. But when the message reached the Street the increased activity was not sufficiently marked to justify the assertion that it had made any decided change in the situation. There was no room for two opinions as to the soundness of Mr. Cleveland's utterances on the financial problem, and it was universally agreed that the document was all that could be desired in that respect. A few professed to be alarmed over the reference to tariff reform, but they were political opponents of the President, and their comments were unquestionably biased by their party affiliations. It would be strange, indeed, if there had been no reference to the tariff in the message in view of the fact that it was upon that question that the President's party had been placed in power no longer ago than last Fall and that this was the first meeting of the newly-elected Democratic Congress.

There was nothing in the message to induce the selling of stocks, unless on the principle that the market should be sold on all good news. The stocks which were sold were three industrials—Chicago Gas, Sugar, and General Electric. This made it very evident that the movement was speculative, and that it was undertaken to hold the market down in case it developed any disposition to advance. That it did not advance was due to the practical exhaustion of the buying power, commission houses declining to accept orders for speculative purchases owing to the strained situation of all banking facilities. The trading was even lighter than yesterday, the total transactions amounting to only 182,077 shares.

The demand for currency of all kinds was greater than on any previous day, a premium as high as 5 per cent. being paid. Sterling rates were also very firm, demand being advanced to $4.86½. Gold, however, continues to be ordered from the other side, to-day's engagements exceeding $3,000,000. This apparently anomalous condition is explained by the premium which all currency, as well as gold, commands. With a premium of 3 per cent. gold can be imported with demand sterling as high as $4.97, so that after all the premium upon currency is not without its compensatory end.

Just before the close of business the failure of Messrs. Hotchkiss & Co. was announced, but it had little influence on the market.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales
American Cotton Oil	27¼	27½	27	27	26½	27	1,626
American Cotton Oil pf	56¼	56¼	56⅛	56⅛	55½	56½	220
*American Sugar Refining	73¾	74	70⅛	70¾	70⅝	70⅞	32,409
*American Sugar Refining pf	74¾	74¾	73½	73¾	73	74¼	918
American Telegraph & Cable	70	70	70	70	..	70	160
*American Tobacco	57¼	58	57¼	58	58	60	425
American Tobacco pf	80½	80½	80½	80½	..	..	103
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé	15¼	15½	14⅞	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	3,087
Baltimore & Ohio	66	67	66	66½	66¼	67	1,400
Canada Southern	42⅛	42⅛	41½	41½	41¼	41⅝	1,093
Canadian Pacific	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	70½	72	100
Central Pacific	18½	18½	18½	18½	18½	19	175
Chesapeake & Ohio	15½	15½	15¼	15¼	14¾	15	1,027
Chicago Gas	51	51⅝	48⅜	49	48⅞	49	21,899
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	54¼	54¼	52	52	52	54	600
Chicago & Northwestern	96¼	96¾	93	93½	93⅜	93½	6,436
Chicago & Northwestern pf	130½	134	130¼	130¼	130	131	370
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	78¼	78½	76½	76⅝	76½	77	4,095
C., C., C. & St. Louis	32¼	33	32	32⅞	32¾	33	1,235
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	53⅛	54	52⅛	52½	52½	52⅝	19,779
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	109¼	109¼	109	109	108½	109½	225
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	57¾	58½	56⅞	57	56⅞	57	4,330
Columbus & Hocking Coal	6¾	6¾	6	6½	6½	7	300
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	14	14	14	14	14	14½	100
Consolidated Gas	120	120	120	120	118	122	3
Delaware & Hudson	113	113	111½	111½	111	112	77
Delaware, Lack. & Western	136⅛	137	136	136	136	136½	1,370
Denver & Rio Grande pf	30	30⅜	30	30⅜	29½	30½	832
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	15⅞	16	15¼	15⅝	14⅝	15¼	2,200
*Duluth, S. S. & A.	6½	6½	6½	6½	6	8½	20
Evansville & Terre Haute	85	85	85	85	85	88	310
General Electric	47½	47½	42⅝	43⅝	43½	43⅝	22,198
Great Northern pf	103	103	100	100	100	108	200
Illinois Central	94	94	94	94	92½	94	9
Laclede Gas	11¾	11¾	11	11	11	12	1,000
Lake Erie & Western	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14	14¼	160
Lake Erie & Western pf	57¼	57⅞	57	57	56½	57½	380
Lake Shore	112½	113	112	112	112½	112⅞	1,986
Long Island	96	96	96	96	93	98	10
Louisville & Nashville	56	56½	54½	54½	54¾	55	4,488
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	11⅛	11⅛	11	11	10	11	430
Manhattan Consolidated	111	112	110½	110½	110	112	1,355
Minneapolis & St. Louis, t. r.	8	8	8	8	7¾	9½	120
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf., t. r.	20	20	20	20	19½	22	100
Missouri Pacific	19¼	20¾	19¼	19⅝	19⅝	19¾	1,783
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	10½	10⅛	10	10	9¾	10¼	1,600
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	16	16	16	16	15¾	16	100
National Cordage 1st as. paid	9¾	10	9¾	9¾	9	10½	354
National Cordage pf. 1st as. paid	35	35	35	35	25	35	150
*National Lead	24½	24½	23	23	22¾	23½	743
*National Lead pf	59½	59½	57	57½	56	58	930
New-Jersey Central	94½	94½	92⅝	92⅝	90½	92½	552
New-York Central	98¼	98¼	97¾	97¾	97¼	97¾	965
New-York & New-England	19¼	19¼	19	19	18½	19	275
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis	12	12	12	12	11	12¼	100
New-York, C. & St. Louis 1st pf	53	53	53	53	52	55	100
New-York, Lake Erie & Western	11⅝	12	11½	11⅝	11¼	11½	2,555
New-York, Susquehanna & Western	10½	10½	10½	10½	10	11	120
North American	5⅜	5⅜	4⅞	5¼	5	5⅜	4,515
Northern Pacific	8	8	7¼	7¼	7	7¼	2,965
Northern Pacific pf	21½	21½	20¾	20¾	20¾	21½	1,[illegible]03
Ontario & Western	12¾	13½	12¾	13½	13	13⅛	70
Oregon Railway & Navigation	40	40	40	40	30	40	100
Pacific Mail	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	11	100
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	7	7	7	7	7	7½	110
Philadelphia & Reading	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	13⅛	13¼	895
Pullman Palace Car	143	143	143	143	141	142½	393
Rensselaer & Saratoga	150	150	150	150	..	155	110
Rich. & West Point, 1st ins. paid	½	⅝	¼	¼	⅜	½	3,430
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	102	102	102	102	98½	102	10
St. Paul & Omaha	28¾	28¾	28	28	28	28¾	1,470
St. Paul & Omaha pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	100¾	101	100
Tennessee Coal & Iron	12½	13½	12½	13½	13	14	270
Texas Pacific	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	..	..	100
Toledo, A. A. & N. M.	9½	9½	9	9	8	9	25
Union Pacific	17¼	18⅝	17	17½	17¾	18	5,870
United States Rubber	21	21	20	20	20	22	425
United States Rubber pf	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	64	69	30
Wabash	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7½	100
Wabash pf	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13⅝	690
Western Union Telegraph	77¼	77¾	75⅞	75⅞	75¾	75⅞	8,219
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	41⅛	41⅜	39½	40¼	38	41	485
Total sales							182,077
*Unlisted.							
Silver Bullion certificates	75½	75½	75½	75½	74½	75½	1,000

Mortgages.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., Col. & P. 1st	61	61	61	61	$6,000
At., T. & S Fé 4s	71	71	70¼	70¼	51,000
*At., T. & S. Fé 2d 2½-4s, A.	35½	35½	35½	35½	17,500
At. & Pac. 4s	53	53	53	53	3,000
Brooklyn E. 1st	105	105	105	105	10,000
Cent. of N.J. gen. 5s	104¾	104¾	104	104¾	25,000
Cent. of N.J. gen. 5s, R.	103	103	103	103	2,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s	95	95	94½	95	21,000
C. & O., R. & A. 1st cn. 2-4s	68	68	68	68	3,000
Chi. & N. P. 1st	52	52	51	51	7,000
C., B. & N. 5s	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	2,000
C., B. & Q. cv. 5s	94	94	94	94	2,000
C., B. & Q. 7s	112½	112¾	112	112¼	27,000
Col. Mid. cn. 4s	37½	37½	37½	37½	1,000
E. T., V. & G. g. 5s	85½	85½	85	85	25,000
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st	98½	98½	98	98	22,000
Erie 2d cn.	64½	65	64½	64¾	18,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	70	70	70	70	10,000
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	69¼	70	69	70	19,000
Han. & St. J. cn.	109	109	109	109	2,000
I. & G. N. 2d 4½-5s	55	55	55	55	5,000
Iron Mt. 1st, Ark.	99½	99½	99½	99½	1,000
Kan. & T. 1st g. 4s	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	7,000
Kan. & T. 2d g. 4s	36	36	36	36	2,000
Kings Co. El. 1st	92	92	92	92	2,000
Laclede Gas 1st	73	73	72	72	13,000
Lake S. 2d cn., r.	115	115	115	115	5,000
L. & N. unif. g. 4s	76	76	76	76	5,000
L. & N. 1st, N. O. & M.	115½	115½	115½	115½	2,000
Met. Elev. 1st	109½	110	109	110	40,000
M., L. S. & W. ext. 5s	100	100	100	100	2,000
M. & Ohio gen. 4s	46½	46½	46½	46½	10,000
Mor. & E. cn. 7s, gtd.	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¼	3,000
Nash. & Chat. cn.	103	103	103	103	1,000
Nash. & Chat. 1st	119½	119½	119½	119½	5,000
N. J. Junction 1st	99½	99½	99½	99½	5,000
N. Y. Cent. deb. 5s	101	101½	101	101½	13,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st, c.	119½	119½	118	118	9,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st, r.	115½	115½	115½	115½	5,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	90	90	90	90	2,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st	106½	106½	106½	106½	3,000
N. Y., L. & W. 1st	120	120	120	120	1,000
N. Y., O. & W. 5s	103	103	102	102	5,000
North Pac. 1st, c.	110	110	110	110	13,000
North. Pac. cn. 5s	41¾	42	40¼	40¼	51,000
Ore. Imp. cn. 5s	42	42	40	40	9,000
Peo. & East. 1st	61	61	61	61	2,000
Peo. & East. inc.	15	15	15	15	1,000
Peo. & P. U. 1st 6s	105	105	105	105	1,000
Pitts. & W. 1st	75	75	75	75	7,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	13½	13½	13¼	13½	10,000
Reading gen. 4s	63¼	63¼	63	63	4,000
Rich. & Dan. 6s	103½	103½	103	103	4,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s, t. r.	18½	18½	18½	18½	5,000
Roch. & Pitts. 1st	112	112	112	112	1,000
Rock Island 5s, c.	90½	90½	89⅝	89⅝	31,000
St. L. & S. F. gn. 6s	100	100	99	99	12,000
St. L. S. W. 1st	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	26,000
St. P. 1st 7s, g.	118	118	118	118	5,000
St. P. 1st, C. & M.	116½	116½	116½	116½	2,000
St. P., C. P. W. 5s	105	105	105	105	3,000
St. P., M. & M. cn. 4½s	97½	97½	97	97	4,000
St. P., M. & M. cn. 6s	111	111	111	111	3,000
S. & W. 1st, t. r.	40	40	40	40	1,000
Scioto Val. & N. E. g. 4s	72⅛	72⅛	72	72⅛	26,000
T. C. & I. 1st, B.	70	70	70	70	2,000
T. C. & I. 1st, T.	74	74	74	74	2,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s	62	63	62	62	12,000
Third Av. 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	2,000
T., S. L. & K. C. 1st	51	51	51	51	10,000
Union Elev. 1st	101	101	101	101	15,000
U. P. 1st of 1896	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1898	102½	102½	102½	102½	1,000
U. P., D. & G. 5s	45	46	45	46	11,000
U. S. Leather 6s	98	98	98	98	3,000
Wabash 1st	98	98	97	97	23,000
Wabash 2d	66½	67	66½	66½	16,000
Total sales					$738,500

*Including $15,500 at 35½, seller 15 flat.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	138	142	Mobile & O.	12	14
Alb. & Sus.	..	150	Nat. L. Oil	17	19
Alton & T. H.	25	30	Nat. Starch	5	8½
Alton & T. H. pf.	145	155	New C. Coal	6	9
Am. Coal	70	90	N. Y. & N. H.	180	200
Am. Dis. Tel.	..	50	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	21	21¾
Am. Express	107	110	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	23	24
At. & Pac.	1½	..			
B. & S. Ill. pf.	135	..	N. Y., S. & W. pf. new	38½	40
Bruns. Co.	3	5	Norfolk So.	47	..
B., R. & P.	22	..	Nor. & W. pf.	21	21½
B., R. & P. pf.	..	77	Ohio South.	25	40
B., C. R. & N.	30	..	Ohio & Miss.	12	13
Chi. & Alton	125	132	Ont. Mining	7	10
C. & E. Ill. pf.	89½	90	Oregon Imp.	9	15
Cleve. & P.	140	150	Or. S. L. & U. N.	7	10
Col. Coal & I. Dev.	8	10	Penn. Coal	250	300
Col. Fuel & I.	19½	21½	Peo. & East.	4	7
Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	55	60	Pitts. & W. pf.	27½	30
Consol. Coal	20	30	P., C., C. & St. L.	11½	12½
D. & R. G.	10	12	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	41	48
D. & R. G. pf.	29½	30½	P., F. W. & C.	140	145
D. M. & Ft. D.	4½	7	Quicksilver	1½	2½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	10	30	R. & W. P. pf., t. r.	10½	13½
*Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	13	17	St. L. South.	95	..
E. T., Va. & Ga.	¼	⅜	St. L. S. W.	4½	5
E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st pf.	3	10	St. L. S. W. pf.	7½	8¼
E. T., Va. & Ga. 2d pf.	⅝	1	St. P. & Dul.	27	30
Flint & P. M.	..	14	St. P. & D. pf.	95	100
G. B. & W., t. r.	6	7½	St. P., M. & M.	94	97
Iowa Central	6	7	So. Pacific	..	18
Iowa Cen. pf.	18	21	Tol. & O. C.	..	37
Lac. Gas pf.	45	55	Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	70
L., E. & St. L.	10	..	U. P., D. & G.	5½	6½
Man. Beach	3	5½	U. S. Express	48	52
Md. Coal pf.	45	65	Wells-F. Ex.	130	140
Minn. Iron	..	60	Wheel. & L. E.	11	12

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	150
Comstock Tunnel	.07	.07	.07	.07	300
Leadville	.12	.13	.12	.13	300
Ophir	.90	.90	.90	.90	100
Total sales					850

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ches. & O. cn. 5s	95	95	95	95	$4,000
Chi., Bur. & Q. cn.	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	2,000
Chi. Gas Co. 5s	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	3,000
Erie 2d cn	64½	65	64½	65	11,000
Laclede Gas 5s	73	73	73	73	2,000
Mo., K. & T. 2d	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	5,000
Ont. & W. 4s	102	102	102	102	3,000
Ore. Imp. 5s	42	42	42	42	5,000
P. & R. gen. 4s	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	7,000
Peo. & East. inc.	15	15	15	15	5,000
Rich. & Dan. cn.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	2,000
Rock Isl. 5s, c.	90¼	90¼	89½	89½	8,000
Wabash 1st	98	98	98	98	5,000
Union Elev. 1st	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	3,000
Wabash 2d	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	5,000
Total sales					$70,000

Oil.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Pipe Line certs.	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	5,000

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sugar Ref.	73	74¼	70	70½	8,580
At., T. & S. Fé	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	330
C., C., C. & St. L.	32½	32¼	32⅛	32¼	200
Chicago Gas	51	51¾	48½	48⅞	7,440
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	58⅜	58⅜	56⅞	57⅛	7,210
Chi., Bur. & Q.	78	78½	76⅝	76⅝	3,280
Chi., M. & St. P.	53¼	53⅞	51¾	52¼	26,480
Chi. & N. W.	96¼	96¼	96	96	400
C., St. P., M. & O.	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	10
Distilling & C. F.	15	15⅝	15	15⅛	120
General Electric	47	47	42½	43⅝	3,760
Lake Shore	112½	112½	112½	112¼	100
L., N. A. & C.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	200
Louis. & Nash.	56¼	56¼	55⅛	55⅛	40
Manhattan	112	112	111¼	111⅛	180
Mo. Pacific	19¾	21	19¾	20¼	110
Nat. Cordage	10	10	9	9	20
N. Y., S. & W.	11	11	11	11	50
Nor. Pacific pf.	21½	21½	21½	21½	20
N. Y. Central	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	40
N. Y. & N. Eng.	19¾	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	190
Peo., Dec. & E.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	100
Phil. & Reading	13½	13½	13⅛	13⅛	60
Rich. & W. P.	⅜	⅜	¼	¼	650
U. S. Rubber	22	22	22	22	50
Union Pacific	16⅞	18⅝	16⅞	17⅜	1,830
Western Union	77¾	77½	76	76⅛	1,700
Total sales					62,550

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans on stock and bond collateral were made at 2@6 ℘ cent. The last loan was made at 2 ℘ cent. Time money was unchanged. The demand continued urgent, but few transactions were made. The nominal rate was 6 ℘ cent, to which was added a commission of from 2@5 ℘ cent.

Commercial paper was stagnant. No effort was made to sell new paper, business being confined to renewals. Nominal rates were 10@15 ℘ cent.

Clearing House exchanges were $88,397,544 and balances $4,287,776. The Sub-Treasury's debit balance was $169,168.

There was a further issue of $500,000 by the Clearing House Loan Committee, the amount of certificates outstanding now being $36,565,000. The Boston Clearing House has $10,285,000 outstanding, including an issue of $195,000 to-day.

In London call money was 1@1⅜ ℘ cent. Short and three-months' bills were quoted at 2¾@3 ℘ cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very firm on the demand for bills to cover gold imports. The posted rates for sterling were advanced to $4.83 for 60-day bills and $4.87½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81½@$4.82 for 60-day bills, $4.85¾@$4.86¼ for demand, $4.88¼@$4.88½ for cable transfers, and $4.80 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.23¾@5.54¾ for long and 5.21¼ for short, reichsmarks at 94 and 94⅞, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40⅜.

Domestic exchange on New-York was quoted as follows: Savannah—Buying ⅛ discount, selling par to ⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying par, selling 1-10 premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 300 discount; bank, 150 discount. St. Louis—$5 discount. Chicago—$20@$25 discount, with scarcely any demand. Boston—The banks have withdraw from the market. Sales in small amounts at $2@$3 premium for cash, as against $5 yesterday, with a nominal bid of only 50c premium at the close. Philadelphia—In demand at $15 ℘ thousand. San Francisco—Sight, 10; telegraph, 15.

SILVER STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates sold at 75½. The closing quotation was 74½@75½.

The commercial price of bar silver was 73½c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 60c.

In London bar silver sold at 34d ℘ ounce.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company reports silver on hand, 217,797; deposited, 57,745; withdrawn, none; certificates outstanding, 217.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Tobacco	¾	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	1⅜
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	1	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	1½

DECLINED.

Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Louis., N. A. & Chi.	¾
Am. Sugar Ref.	3	Manhattan	2½
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	1	Minn. & St. Louis, t. r.	¾
Chicago Gas	2¼	Nat. Cord., 1st ass. pd.	1
Chi. & East. Illinois	2½	National Lead	1¼
Chi. & N. W.	3½	National Lead pf.	2½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	2¾	N. Y., C. & St. L.	¾
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	1⅞	Northern Pacific pf.	⅞
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	1½	Oregon R. & N.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	2	Pullman Car	2
General Electric	4⅛	St. Paul & Omaha	1¼
Laclede Gas	1	U. S. Rubber	3
L. E. & Western pf.	¾	Western Union	2⅛
Louisville & Nashville	2⅛		

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*American Bank Note	45	50
American Surety	164	184
*American Type Founders' pf.	..	82½
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of '93	99	103
†Atlantic Trust	235	285
Bond & Mortgage Guaranty	..	105
†Broadway Insurance	112	120
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	170	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	..	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	98	..
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	..	98
Broadway Surface 2d	95	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	158	163
Brooklyn Elevated	18½	21½
Brooklyn Traction	..	20
Brooklyn Traction pf.	..	70
Central Cross-Town	150	..
Central Park, North & East River	..	148
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. 1st 7s	100	..
Central Trust	..	980
Central N. J. Land & Improvement	70	..
Celluloid	..	92
Continental Trust	145	155
Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery	120	130
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. (4 ℘ cent. L. S.)	..	88½
†Equity Gas of Williamsburg 5s	30	39½
*Equitable Gas, New-York	150	155
†Eighth Avenue	245	265
Farmers' Loan & Trust	700	730
42d St., Manhattan & St. Nicholas Av.	..	70
*42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	107	..
42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	..	64
Gold & Stock Telegraph	95	102
†Georgia Pacific 1st	..	90
Georgia Pacific 2d	..	38
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	..	75
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	..	96
*Int. & G. N. 1st coupon scrip	90	..
†Iron Steamboat	..	18½
Iron Steamboat bonds	65	75
Journeay & Burnham	55	68
Journeay & Burnham pf.	..	101
Kings County Elevated	..	12
Kings County Elevated 2d	..	39½
Long Island Traction	17¾	18½
Mutual Gas, New-York	130	137
Manhattan Elevated 4 ℘ cent.	..	36
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	16
Metropolitan West Side 5s	60	72
New-Jersey & New-York Railroad	1	..
National Union Bank	..	175
New-York, Lackawanna & Western	95	105
New-Orleans Pacific land grant	25	..
New-York Guaranty & Indemnity	..	[illegible]
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	87	92
Northwestern Telegraph	103	..
†New-York Biscuit	18	22
New-York Loan & Improvement	..	55
New-York Security & Trust	..	225
Old Dominion Steamship	..	80
Pratt & Whitney pf.	..	91
Pennsylvania Coal	260	285
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	50	..
Postal Telegraph & Cable	..	60
Standard Oil Trust	134	137
Standard Gas	..	38
Standard Gas pf.	74	78
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	100	..
†Second Avenue	95	105
State Trust	195	220
Staten Island	55	60
Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	75	..
Staten Island Rapid Transit 1st 6s	..	109
Third Avenue Railroad	..	155
Third National Bank, New-York	..	108
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	1	4
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City pf.	..	14
Thurber-Whyland pf.	35	45
Trenton Potteries pf.	..	91
Terre Haute & Indianapolis	115	..
Terre Haute & Logansport	22	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	155	170
United States Mortgage	143	153
Union Ferry	..	50
‡Union Ferry 1st 5s	..	95
Union Railway 5s ("Huckleberry")	90	100
Union Elevated 2d	39	45
United States Trust	..	850
Valley Railroad (Ohio) 1st 7s	..	105
Wagner Palace Car	..	110
Winona & Southwestern 1st	..	48
Winona & Southwestern	2	4

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Chase National	400	Importers & Traders'	550
Chemical	4000	Irving	150
City	350	Manhattan	173
Corn Exchange	250	Mercantile	220
Fifth Avenue	1800	Metropolitan	4
First National	2000	Metropolis	450
First Nat. of St'n Is'd	105	Nassau	160
Germania	300	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	115
Greenwich	150	Second National	300
Hudson River	158	Western National	109

THE COMMERCIAL SITUATION.

Wheat and Corn Lower, Cotton Easier, Coffee Depressed.

The Produce Exchange markets were only moderately active and prices show a decline of 1⅛@1⅜c on wheat and ¾@1⅛c on corn. The principal influences to the decline were lower cables, realizing here and at the West, large shipments from India, and an unfavorable view taken of the President's message. Shippers bought rather freely of spot wheat at the decline.

Cotton was irregular, and closed at a decline of 1@3 points on better crop news from Texas.

Coffee was influenced by the lower cables, and lost 15@20 points.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

The domestic receipts for the week included 92 pks ashes, 194,259 pks flour, 6,980 pks cornmeal, 2,211,075 bushels wheat, 3,200 bushels rye, 420,800 bushels oats, 89,150 bushels barley, 1,650 bushels peas, 555,400 bushels corn, 4,894 bales cotton, 100 bbls crude turpentine, 2,452 bbls spirits of turpentine, 4,207 bbls resin, 370 bbls tar, 2,965 bbls pork, 836 tcs beef, 14,455 pks cutmeats, 49,052 pks butter, 56,338 pks cheese, 9,827 tcs lard, 7,851 kegs lard, 2,857 bbls whisky, 854 hhds tobacco, 1,831 pks tobacco, 4,125 bales wool, 262 bbls beans, 787 bbls cottonseed oil, 25,200 bags flaxseed, 588 bbls molasses, 288 bbls lard oil, 1,763 bags peanuts, 37,531 pks eggs, 2,009 bbls rice.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

The exports of domestic produce for the week were $7,938,068, and since Jan. 1 $222,678,022, against $246,351,982 same time last year. The week's exports included 66 bbls apples, 3 bbls pot ashes, 222,013 pkgs wheat flour, 14 bbls rye flour, 2,515 bbls cornmeal, 990,009 bushels wheat, 16,265 bushels rye, 3,402 bushels oats, 21 bushels barley, 729 bushels peas, 313,885 bushels corn, 344 bxs candles, 5,491 tons coal, 5,377 bales cotton, 62,235 bales hay, 225 bbl spirits turpentine, 1,823 bbls resin, 45 bbls tar, 29 bbls pitch, 1,030 gallons sperm oil, 19,837 gallons lard oil, 784 gallons linseed oil, 54,569 gallons cottonseed oil, 15,260,437 gallons petroleum, 3,166 bbls pork, 1,834 bbls beef, 519 tcs beef, 4,595,500 lb cutmeats, 98,879 lb butter, 2,544,407 lb cheese, 4,973,140 lb lard, 1,219 bbls rice, 1,316,559 lb tallow, 2,865 hhds tobacco, 1,071 pks tobacco, 227,403 lb manufactured tobacco, 4,860 lb whalebone.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway mortgage market was very dull and generally lower. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Iron Mount. 1st Ark.	1½	N. Y., L. & W. 1st	1
Lake Shore 2d cn, r.	1	Peoria & Eastern 1st	1
Louis. & Nash. unif. g. 4s	1	St. Paul 1st g. 7s	1½
M., L. S. & W. ext. 5s	2½		

DECLINED.

Atch., T. & S. Fé 4s	1¾	Nor. Pac. cn. 5s	1½
Atch., Col. & Pac. 1st	4	Oregon Imp. cn. 5s	3
Brooklyn Elevated 1st	1	Pitts. & West. 1st	2
C. & O. R. A. cn. 2-4s	2½	Reading gen.	1
Chi. & North. Pac. 1st	1½	R. & W. P. col. t. r. 5s, t. r.	1
C., B. & Q., cv. 5s	3	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	1
Edison Elec. Ill. 1st	1	St. P., M. & M. cn. 4½s	1½
Erie 2d cn	1⅜	T. C. & I. 1st., T. Div.	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	2	Texas Pacific 1st	1
Kings Co. Elev. 1st	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st	2
Laclede Gas 1st	1	Union Elevated 1st	1
L. & N. 1st, N. O. & M.	1½	U. P., D. & G. 5s	1½
Met. Elev. 1st	2	Wabash 1st	1¾
N. Y. Central deb. 5s	1½	Wabash 2d	2

Government bonds were quiet. The 4s advanced ½. The sales on call were $24,100 4s registered at 110@109¼, and $61,000 4s coupon at 110½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r.	95	....	Cur. 6s, 1896	104	....
4s, r.	109½	110½	Cur. 6s, 1897	106	....
4s, c.	109½	110½	Cur. 6s, 1898	108	....
Cur. 6s, 1895	102	....	Cur. 6s, 1899	110	....

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Among the securities sold at auction to-day at the Real Estate Exchange by Richard V. Harnett & Co. were the following lots:

100 shares State National Bank of Vernon, Texas, (hypothecated,) $20 for lot.

$4,000 Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company 8 ℘ cent. bonds, due 1898, 110.

5 shares Southern National Bank, 103.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—The stock market opened dull and heavy, Boston and Maine being especially weak. It was quiet at the close, but generally lower. At the Clearing House money between banks loaned at 7 3-10 and 8 ℘ cent., with possibly a larger amount at 8 ℘ cent., as compared with yesterday; nevertheless, transactions, except on a loan certificate basis, are apparently growing smaller. The leading banks are not inclined to continue paying the high premium asked for New-York exchange, and to-day they practically withdrew from the market as buyers. The consequence was that sales were made in comparatively small amounts at $2 and $3 premium for cash, as against $5 yesterday, with a nominal bid of only 50c premium at the close. The situation, however, shows little or no actual change, and New-York funds are wanted. Currency is still in demand, although the tension is perhaps not quite so severe as yesterday. A sale of $30,000 in bills at $15 ℘ $1,000 and smaller sales at $12.50 were made. The action of the Clearing House in ordering balances under $5,000 payable in cashier's checks, with interest at 7 3-10 ℘ cent. added, is received favorably, especially by the smaller banks. Only balances below $1,000 will now have to be paid in greenbacks. This action was never taken by the Clearing House before, and its practicability has yet to be tested. Business paper is quoted at 7@9 ℘ cent., corporation loans at 7@8 ℘ cent., collateral loans at 7@8 ℘ cent., and call loans, 7 3-10@9 ℘ cent. The demand for new money is very small, merchants generally having accommodated themselves to the situation. Rates for outside paper are nominally 9@15 ℘ cent.

Messrs. Spencer Trask & Co., 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Atchison	14¾	15	NY & NE pf.	47	..
At. Mining	8	8½	N. E. Tel.	..	48½
Bost. & Alb.	..	199½	Old Colony	..	173
Bost. & Low.	..	176	Oregon S. L.	8	10
Bost. & Me.	140	..	Osceola Min.	21½	22½
B. & M. Min.	18¼	19	Quincy Min.	95	..
Boston Land.	3¾	..	Tamarack M.	128	..
Bell Tel.	180	..	Gen. Elec.	43¾	45
B. & Bost. M.	5¾	6¼	Gen. Elec. pf.	75	80
C., B. & Q.	77	77½	West. Elec.	17	18
Cal. & Hecla	255	260	West. El. pf.	37	40
Cent. Mass.	12¼	..	Water Pow'r.	1⅛	..
Cleve. & Can.	2½	3½	W. E. Land.	11¼	11¾
Centen. Min.	2	2¾	W. E. St. Ry.	51½	52
Erie Tel.	38	40	W. E. St. R. pf.	77	..
Frank. Min.	9¼	..	Atchison 4s.	70	70½
Fitchburg pf.	..	75	C., B. & N. 5s.	94½	96
F. B. Line	..	3	Mex. Cent. 4s.	45	45½
Kear. Copper	5¼	6	M. C. 1st inc.	9	11
Lamson S. S.	14¼	15½	M. C. 2d inc.	5	6
Mex. Cent.	6	6¼	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	109½	..
N. Y. & N. E.	19	19¼	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	102	103

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—The market has been a drooping one all day. Metropolitan declined on a light offering of stock to 76, and Philadelphia was offered at 76 at the close, with 65 the best bid. The announcement to-day that the Lehigh Valley would take back its property Aug. 1 had a very depressing effect on the stock, which closed at 29½, the lowest price of the day. This move by the Lehigh Valley Company is interpreted to mean that no further dividends are likely to be paid for some time to come. New-York Exchange is still in urgent demand, and sold at $15 ℘ 1,000 premium. Money loaned at 6 ℘ cent., but there is very little offered. The market closed unsettled and feverish. The total sales of stocks were 19,100 shares, of which 8,670 were in Lehigh Valley, 2,573 in Northern Pacific common, 1,093 in Pennsylvania, 733 in Reading, 1,750 in Metropolitan, and 400 in Philadelphia.

Dick Brothers & Lawrence, 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Balt. Traction	17½	17¾	North. Pac. pf.	21¼	22
Hunt. & B. T.	..	33	Pennsylvania	49¾	50
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	..	47¾	Penn. Steel	50	55
Ins. Co. of N. A.	19½	20	People's Trac.	9	15
Lehigh Nav.	..	47½	Phil. Traction	65	66
Lehigh Valley	29½	29¾	Phil. & Erie	23	26
Met. Traction	76	76½	Reading	6 11-16	6 13-16
Minehill	65	66	Rochester	..	54
Newark P. 5s	79	81	U. Co's of N. J.	220	221
Northern Cent.	..	68	W. N. Y. & P.	4¼	4¾
Northern Pac.	7½	7⅝			

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The statement of the United States Treasurer, showing the classified assets of the Treasury and demand liabilities to-day, is as follows:

ASSETS.

Gold coin and bullion	$187,271,100
Silver dollars and bullion	332,574,580
Silver dollars and bullion, act July 14, 1890	148,687,778
Fractional silver and minor coin	13,270,844
United States notes	19,313,504
United States Treasury notes	4,191,170
Gold certificates	2,131,260
Silver certificates	2,455,135
National bank notes	3,558,776
Deposits with national bank depositories:	
General account	11,240,747
Disbursing officers' balances	4,468,306
Total	$729,163,200

LIABILITIES.

Gold certificates	$85,998,389
Silver certificates	332,951,504
United States Treasury notes	148,753,280
Currency certificates	6,705,000
Disbursing officers' balances, agency accounts, &c	39,304,806

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $196,350; from customs, $295,766, and miscellaneous, $23,595.

The national bank notes received to-day for redemption amount to $206,513.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—On account of the continued stringency of the money market the Reorganization Committee of the National Cordage Company has decided to extend to assenting stockholders the option of postponing the payment of their second contribution, now due on Aug. 10, until and including Aug. 25, provided those who exercise this option pay interest on such postponed payments at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The committee announces steady progress is being made in the perfection of unincumbered titles to the various properties, the cancellation of sub-leases, the adjustment of accounts and liabilities, and in the arrangement of other matters, preliminary to and forming a necessary part of the reorganization and of the security for the proposed readjustment of all the interests concerned.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

Americans Steady, Except Louisville—Gold Withdrawals from England.

Special Cablegram to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The markets displayed holiday dullness to-day, and such fluctuations as took place were the result of small transactions.

Americans kept steady at parities, except Louisville, which remained below, owing to the charge for borrowing it in New-York and the consequent lack of support from arbitrageurs here, who are afraid to sell in New-York.

The withdrawal of £747,000 American coin from the Bank of England makes a net loss since the last return of £1,280,000 and reduces the reserve and bullion below last year's figures, making an advance of the bank rate probable this week. £116,000 in gold was received to-day from the Continent, and the Bank of France and the Reichsbank show a willingness to supply further amounts to replace the withdrawals of American gold from London.

Consols declined, and discounts of short bills advanced to 3, on prospects of dearer money.

Silver advanced ½, to 34, owing to the scarcity of supplies.

Union Pacific remained firm, in spite of rumors cabled from New-York predicting a receivership, as it is thought here that there should be no difficulty in extending the bonds maturing this and next year.

Argentines and other South Americans rose on the report of the termination of the revolution. Mexicans fell 5 on a statement that the Bleichroders had withdrawn their support from the Government.

Russian crop reports are good, but official estimates of Hungarian crops give over 31,000,000 bushels less wheat and rye than last year. Sir Gilbert East's test farm, in Berkshire, indicates 7¼ bushels less per acre than last year.

American railway securities were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: *Declined*—Lake Shore, 2½, to 117; Union Pacific, 2¼, to 18; Northern Pacific preferred, 2⅛, to 22⅛; St. Paul, ⅞, to 55⅛; Atchison, ½, to 15¾; Reading, ¼, to 6⅞; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 57, and Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 73½. Erie sold at 12⅛, Wabash preferred at 14, Ontario and Western at 13¾, Illinois Central at 95¼, and Kansas and Texas at 11. British consols were quoted at 98 5-16 for money and 98⅜ for account.

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—On the Stock Exchange today West Chicago sold at 105@107, North Chicago at 152@150, Diamond Match at 92@90, Strawboard at 31@30, Lake Street L at 20. Money, 7 ℘ cent. Bank clearings, $10,922,401; New-York exchange, $20 discount.

RECOVERING FROM THE PANIC.

Banks Resuming and About to Resume—Standing One by Another.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Aug. 8.—The National Bank of Hutchinson reopened its doors yesterday after two weeks' suspension. The bank is said to be on a solid basis. It succumbed temporarily on account of its inability to meet large unexpected demands.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—A committee representing the failed National Bank of Kansas City, Mo., had a conference with Comptroller Eckels this morning as to resuming business. It is probable that an arrangement will be reached by which the bank may resume.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—On account of the run of yesterday on the Washington Loan and Trust Company, one of the largest and strongest institutions of its kind here, a meeting of bank Presidents and officers was held last evening, at which there was a general showing up of resources and statements. This was so satisfactory that no question as to the solvency of all Washington banks remained. The banks showed a reserve of about 40 per cent. in the aggregate, or 15 per cent. more than the Treasury requirements.

They at once formed an association for mutual aid and protection.

No trouble is anticipated by any Washington bank.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 8.—The Executive Committee of the Pittsburg Clearing House Association decided this afternoon to issue Clearing House loan certificates, the majority of the nineteen banks composing the association having at noon voted favorably on the proposition. The present financial depression has occasioned less annoyance in Pittsburg than in any other city in the country. There has been a marked improvement in the situation the past three days, deposits having increased about 25 per cent.

Suspend for Lack of Cash.

RICE LAKE, Wis., Aug. 8.—The Barron County Bank has assigned. The liabilities are $20,000, the assets five times that amount.

WELLSBURG, West Va., Aug. 8.—The Bank of Wellsburg closed its doors this morning. It has assets of $300,000 and liabilities of $150,000.

NORTH BRANCH, Minn., Aug. 8.—The Bank of North Branch, owned by J. F. Kingsland, has suspended. The institution is solvent and will reopen in a few weeks.

YORKVILLE, Ill., Aug. 8.—E. L. Henning, a banker of Plano, has assigned. It is thought he will be able to resume soon.

ALTAMONT, Ill., Aug. 8.—The banking house of C. M. Wright & Co. has suspended. The cashier, Levi Butler, is missing. He left a letter saying that he had embezzled $41,000 of the bank's money. It is said that depositors will be paid in full.

Banco de la Union is Solid.

Ellinger Brothers of 1 Broadway have been advised by cable that a report sent out from San Francisco last Friday giving mail advices from San José de Costa Rica, Central America, stating that a disastrous state of affairs prevailed there and that the Banco de la Union was in financial difficulties, is, so far as it relates to the bank, utterly false. The capital of the Banco de la Union is $1,200,000; the surplus, $500,000; the reserve fund, $250,000. A dividend declared on June 30 was paid on July 10, and the cash on hand amounts to $1,510,000.

Ellinger Brothers further say that the circulation of the bank is guaranteed by the Government, and that its notes are accepted by everybody and are legal tender for taxes, dues, &c.

Mexicans Steal American Beeves.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 8.—The Mexican outlaws on the upper Rio Grande border are becoming so numerous and bold that the authorities are unable to cope with them.

A band of thieves ran 300 head of beeves across the Rio Grande near the mouth of the Pinto last Wednesday night.

The cattle were principally the property of E. Ross and Malone & Fritter. These owners with two Sheriffs and other official help were soon in pursuit. Some of the party are still pursuing the thieves on their own soil with the help of the Mexican rangers.

Other losses are reported from the neighborhood of the Pinto. John M. Campbell has lost $5,000 worth of fine beeves this Summer, and W. H. Jones has sustained losses.

Tuberculosis in Canadian Cattle.

OTTAWA, Aug. 8.—The announcement to-day by Prof. Saunders, Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, that several animals suffering from tuberculosis have had to be slaughtered on the central farm at Ottawa will be another great drawback to the export cattle trade, which has suffered so badly since Canada was placed upon the scheduled list.

The disease first made its appearance here two years ago, and six animals were slaughtered. It was thought that it had been eradicated, but it broke out afresh some time ago.

The Government endeavored to keep the matter quiet.

Caring for Mexican Coupons.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 8.—It is reported here on good authority that Mr. Noetzlin, as representative of the house of Bleichroeder of Europe, has arranged with the Government for the payment by that house of the October coupons for the interest on the foreign debt. The amount is about $2,000,000.

It is probable that two or three more of the quarterly coupons will be dealt with in the same manner.

WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

On the Whole, the Conditions are Favorable—Moisture Needed in Some States.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The weekly crop report of the Weather Bureau says: Drought has been relieved in the Carolinas, where crops have been greatly improved, although the rains came too late for early corn. Drought conditions are now general in the central valleys, Northwestern States, and in portions of the Middle Atlantic States and lake region, and its effects are reported as more or less damaging in Illinois, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, and the Dakotas.

There has been too much rain for cotton in portions of Alabama and Mississippi, but in South Carolina and Texas, except in the southwest portion, the crop has greatly improved. Upon the whole, it may be stated that the weather conditions have been beneficial to crops in New-England, portions of the Middle Atlantic States, and generally throughout the Southern States, while throughout the central valleys, Northwest, and lake region the week has been unfavorable, owing to lack of moisture. The week was generally favorable on the Pacific coast.

New-England.—Rainfall excessive in all sections except Maine.

New-York.—Late oats, potatoes, corn, and especially meadows parched and aftergrowth stopped; grasshoppers doing much damage in west portions.

New-Jersey.—Heavy rains in southern section; great deficiency of rainfall in central and northern sections, where crops are seriously affected.

Pennsylvania.—In most places drought remains unbroken; all crops will be shortened, especially tobacco and potatoes.

Maryland.—Rain is much needed, except in southern portions; corn below average in most sections; tobacco, potatoes, grass, clover, and pastures backward.

Virginia.—All crops generally are much improved, but rain is yet needed in northeast.

North Carolina.—Rain came too late for early corn, but will mature late crops; prospects are greatly improved.

South Carolina.—Crops greatly improved during past week; cotton growing rapidly, heavily fruited, and shedding but little; young corn, peas, potatoes, and rice looking fine.

Georgia.—Cotton and bottom corn are much improved; peas and potatoes are doing well; cane and rice are in promising condition.

Florida.—Conditions are generally favorable for crops; cotton picking is progressing favorably.

Alabama.—Copious rains, too much for cotton; late corn doing well, also potatoes, peas, and sugar cane.

Mississippi.—General outlook improved; cotton shedding and rotting in some sections; hay and fodder being saved; slight increase in damage from worms.

Louisiana.—Cotton is doing well, except in northeastern parishes, where worms are very bad; corn injured to some extent by bud worms, but generally good; rice cutting will begin shortly; potatoes and cane doing well.

Texas.—General showers have greatly improved the cotton crop, except in southwestern portion and the Lower Brazos Valley; worms are doing some damage in central portion.

Arkansas.—Altogether crops are improved over last week; a few worms are reported in a few southern counties, but no damage is done yet.

Tennessee.—Crops are greatly improved in middle and eastern divisions by recent rains; western division, everything is suffering; cotton is damaged by rust; tobacco light.

Kentucky.—Corn and tobacco are seriously damaged by drought in central counties; in other sections crops look well.

Missouri.—Drought conditions prevail, except in a few scattered localities; nothing but late corn is being seriously affected.

Illinois.—Drought is seriously damaging corn and potatoes; pastures drying up; some farmers are feeding stock.

Indiana.—Corn crop will be short everywhere and an entire failure in many sections; potatoes in bad condition; pastures ruined; farmers feeding cattle.

West Virginia.—Corn improved; pastures short but improving; tobacco, buckwheat, and stock doing well.

Ohio.—Corn, potatoes, tobacco, and pastures suffering from drought.

Michigan.—Pastures, meadows, and clover considerably damaged; corn and potatoes in fair condition; grasshoppers injuring vegetation.

Wisconsin.—Spring wheat, oats, and barley, light crops; drought seriously affecting potatoes and pastures, and to some extent corn.

Minnesota.—Drought damaging all growing crops; some barley and Winter wheat thrashed; yield better than expected.

Iowa.—Corn seriously threatened by drought, but holds its own well; oats and Spring wheat light; Winter wheat better.

North Dakota.—No rain, very injurious to all grain and vegetables; wheat cutting commenced; quality averaging poor.

South Dakota.—Wheat and oat harvest progressing under favorable conditions; corn, flax, potatoes, grass, and late grain need rain.

Nebraska.—Light rains in southwestern portion of the State greatly benefitted corn; in remainder of the State no rain fell, and corn generally needs rain badly.

Kansas.—Conditions unfavorable in southern and central counties, elsewhere favorable; corn and feed crops much improved.

Oklahoma.—Drought still continues, except in the western counties.

Montana.—Hay crop being harvested; average yield for timothy, but wild grass below average.

Wyoming.—Water supply is becoming very low and all kinds of vegetation suffering; discouraging outlook.

Idaho.—Farmers busy harvesting wheat, barley, and hay; oats ripening; late sown Spring wheat light, early sown fair but thin; grasshoppers damaging crops in northwest counties.

Colorado.—Marked improvement in all vegetation from late rains.

New-Mexico.—Copious rains have greatly benefited all crops.

Arizona.—Weather generally cloudy, but favorable to all vegetable growth; ranges in fine condition and stock fattening rapidly; all reports unusually satisfactory.

Utah.—A good week for late crops; harvest under way.

Washington.—Timely showers very beneficial to all crops; harvest almost finished in several counties; grain and fruit have done splendidly.

Oregon.—Fall grain turning out well; Spring grain will be short; second crop of alfalfa cut; hops doing finely; grass on ranges drying up.

California.—Warm weather ripening fruit a little too rapidly to be handled properly; hops and grapes still give good promise of large yields.

Pennsylvania Colliery to Resume Work.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Aug. 8.—The fire in Pennsylvania Colliery has been extinguished. Work will be resumed to-morrow, giving employment to 200 hands after one month's idleness.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 9,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of executors.)

25 shares National Shoe and Leather Bank.
30 shares Nat'l Bank of Commerce.

(For account of whom it may concern.)

32 shares Third Avenue Railroad Co.
25 shares Third Avenue Railroad Co.
25 shares Third Avenue Railroad Co.
20 shares Third Avenue Railroad Co.
50 shares Seaboard National Bank.
30 shares Third Avenue Railroad Co.
35 shares Third Avenue Railroad Co.
25 shares Memphis City Bank.
50 shares American Type Founders' Co., common.
25 shares First National Bank of Billings, Montana.
25 shares Thurber-Whyland Co., pfd.
20 shares Terrace Land Co., Orange, N. J.
50 shares N. Y. & West Va. Coal & Iron Co., pfd.
$17,000 Penn. & West Virginia R. R. 1st mtge. 6 p. c. bonds.
15 shares Saratoga Vichy Springs Co.
15 shares N. Y. Security & Trust Co.
$5,000 Equitable Gaslight Co. of Chicago 1st mtge. 6 p. c. bonds, 1905.
50 shares Third Avenue Railroad Co.
50 shares Third Avenue Railroad Co.
20 shares Mount Morris Bank.
50 shares Third Avenue Railroad Co.
1 share Continental Ins. Co.
150 shares Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
$11,000 Ohio Southern R. R. Co. gen'l mtge. 4 p. c. Bonds.
200 shares Ohio Southern R. R. Co.
30 shares People's Trust Co.
50 shares Mich. Peninsular Car Co., pfd.
410 shares Paterson & Hudson River R. R.
100 shares Southern National Bank.
300 shares Chatham National Bank.

Financial.

Ohio and Mississippi and Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern CONSOLIDATION.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York will continue until further notice to receive deposits under the plan of consolidation of bonds and stock of the two above railroad companies on the terms heretofore advertised.

Further details may be obtained from the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 22 William St., New-York, or the Secretary.

Dated New-York, 25th July, 1893.

EDWARD BRUCE, Secretary.

N. Y. Committees of O. & M. and B. & O. S. W. Shareholders.

2 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

JAMES BOYS & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

50 and 52 Exchange Place,

Rooms 18, 19, 20, and 21,

buy and sell stocks and bonds, grain and provisions, cotton and coffee, for cash or on margin. Private wires. Market letter free on application.

Unlisted securities and trust company stocks a specialty.

Commercial paper, city and country notes dealt in.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

GOOD INDORSED COMMERCIAL PAPER bought at a slight discount; confidential. S., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

CLEARING HOUSE BANKS IN THE FOLLOWING list are arranged in the order of their Association number.

BANKS.

National City 52 Wall Street

Chemical National 270 Broadway

GALLATIN NATIONAL. CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000. 36 Wall Street

National Bank of Commerce CAP. AND SURPLUS, $8,564,000. 29 NASSAU ST.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL. Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway

National Bank of the Republic Wall Street and Broadway

Hanover National Bank CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,895,000. 9 AND 11 NASSAU STREET

The Nassau Bank Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets

National Park Bank 214 and 216 Broadway

Fourth National 16 Nassau Street

Central National 322 Broadway

Chase National 15 Nassau Street

Lincoln National 34 East 42d Street

Seaboard National 18 Broadway

Eleventh Ward Bank 147 Avenue D

Fourteenth Street Bank 3 East Fourteenth Street

Hide and Leather National 88 Gold Street

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company 18 Wall Street

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,000,000. 234 Fifth Av. and 18 Wall Street

Manhattan Trust Co. 20 Wall Street

NEW-ENGLAND LOAN AND TRUST CO. The Debentures of this corporation are a safe 6 per cent. investment. 160 Broadway

New-York Security & Trust Co. 46 Wall Street

THE STATE TRUST CO. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,800,000. 36 Wall Street

Financial.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS AND CREDITORS OF THE

National Cordage Co.

On account of the continued stringency in the money market, the Reorganization Committee has decided to extend to assenting stockholders the option of postponing the payment of their second contribution, now due on Aug. 10, until and including the 25th day of August, provided that those who exercise this option, pay interest on such postponed payments at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

The Reorganization Committee begs to announce that satisfactory progress is being made in the perfection of unincumbered titles to the various properties, the cancellation of sub-leases, the adjustment of accounts and liabilities, and in the arrangement of other matters preliminary to and forming a necessary part of the reorganization, and of the security for the proposed mortgage.

GEORGE C. MAGOUN, ERNST THALMANN, GUSTAV H. GOSSLER, } Reorganization Committee.

New-York, Aug. 8, 1893.

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1893.

To the Holders of Reorganization Certificates or Receipts for Common Stock of the RICHMOND & WEST POINT TERMINAL RAILWAY AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, under agreement and plan of reorganization of May 1, 1893:

Pursuant to the provisions of said agreement and plan, a payment of ONE DOLLAR AND SIXTY-TWO CENTS ($1.62) PER SHARE, being the balance of the first installment of the assessment on Common Stock of the RICHMOND & WEST POINT TERMINAL RAILWAY AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, is hereby called for and is payable at the office of DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall St., New-York, on or before August 10, 1893.

All holders of reorganization certificates or receipts for such stock are notified to pay the amount due under this call on or before the date mentioned, and to present their certificates or receipts so that such payment may be indorsed thereon.

C. H. COSTER, GEORGE SHERMAN, ANTHONY J. THOMAS, } Committee.

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1893.

To the Holders of Reorganization Certificates or Receipts for First Preferred, Second Preferred, and Common Stock of the EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA & GEORGIA RAILWAY COMPANY, under agreement and plan of reorganization of May 1, 1893:

Pursuant to the provisions of said agreement and plan, payment of 75 cents per share on First Preferred Stock, $1.50 per share on Second Preferred Stock, $1.25 per share on Common Stock, on account of the first installment of the assessment on Stock of the EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA & GEORGIA RAILWAY COMPANY, is hereby called for and is payable at the office of DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall St., New-York, on or before August 10, 1893.

All holders of reorganization certificates or receipts for any of such stocks are notified to pay the amount due under this call on or before the date mentioned, and to present their certificates or receipts so that such payment may be indorsed thereon.

C. H. COSTER, GEORGE SHERMAN, ANTHONY J. THOMAS, } Committee.

H. B. HOLLINS & CO.,

BANKERS,

CORNER OF WALL AND BROAD STS.,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit,

Available for Travelers in All Parts of the World.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,

15 Wall Street, New York.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world. Also Traveling Credits for use in this country, Mexico, and the West Indies.

Dividends.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1893.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½ per cent.) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Thursday, Aug. 10, to stockholders of record on Aug. 1.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of Aug. 10. J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

Elections.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for transaction of any other business of the company will be held at the office of the company in the City of Milwaukee at 12 o'clock noon of Wednesday, Sept. 20, 1893.

The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, the 5th of September, 1893, and reopened on the 21st of September. JAMES M. M'KINLAY, Assistant Secretary.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

The Sales at Auction Few and in Legal Proceedings.

In the salesroom at 111 Broadway yesterday Mr. William Kennelly sold under foreclosure, for $5,000, to Charles Brock, the plaintiff in the proceedings, the three-story brick dwelling on the East side of Hamilton Place, 22.10½ feet south of West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 15.9 by 55.78 by 14.6 by 48.8¾.

Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. sold under foreclosure the leasehold of 185 and 187 East Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 177 feet west of Third Auenue, 48 by 102.2, two five-story brick flats. The ground rent is $800 per year. R. J. Cortis, the plaintiff in the action, was the buyer at $12,000.

The sales to-day at auction are as follows:

AT 111 BROADWAY.

By James S. McQuillen of D. Phœnix Ingraham & Co., sale by order of Thomas K. Marcy, as Receiver of Fitzhugh Consolidated Mining Company, two claims, as follows: Fitzhugh Lode, Lake County, Col., and Trafalgar Lode, Chaffee County, Col.

AT 59 LIBERTY STREET.

By John T. Boyd, auction sale, 231 Duffield Street, Brooklyn, east side, between Fulton and Willoughby Streets, three-story brick house, with lot 22 by 105.

NEW BUILDINGS AND ALTERATIONS.

In the Building Department yesterday, plans for the following new buildings and alterations were filed:

By Francis D. Brown of Purdy's Station, N. Y., for a three-story frame dwelling of various dimensions on the east side of Andrews Avenue, north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, $5,500.

By Louis C. Rosendorf of 884 Lexington Avenue, for two five-story brick flats at 268 and 270 East Fourth Street, $40,000.

By Augustus Schraeder, alterations to a three-story brick factory at 32 Rose Street, $2,000.

By Gevert Wendersen, alterations to a four-story brick tenement at 292 Tenth Avenue, $2,500.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Aug. 8.

Lot 28 map of 20 lots of property of heirs of George Clinton, Esq., 3d Ward, and other property; Magdalene Schenck to Herman Kornahrens	$87,000
Cherry St, 362; James F. Swanton, executor, &c., to Harris Mandelbaum and another	14,800
Cortlandt St, 34; the Union Theological Seminary to John C. Rankin	100,000
Henry St, 45; Morris Shapiro and wife to Israel Goldenberg	29,000
10th St, s s, 278.11 ft e of 6th Av, 21.6x92.3; John H. Johnston and others to Eva J. Cole	1
89th St, s s, 80 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.8; Francis L. Leland to Emma A. Condie	1
82d St, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x132.8; Timothy Donovan and wife to Mary Ward	24,500
93d St, n s, 268 ft w of 8th Av, 20x100.8; William J. Lennon to Anna J. Lennon	1
84th St, s s, 92.9 ft w of Lexington Av, 25.6x102.2; William J. Lennon to same	1
72d St, s s, 116 ft e of Lexington Av, 18x irregular; Alfred G. Nason to Mary A. Nason	1
Avenue A, 1,664; John J. Feehan and wife to Charles Danewitz and wife	27,000
82d St, 345 East; Henry Rosenthal to Sigmund Sobenheim	17,500
Avenue A, 1,660; John J. Feehan and wife to Frederick J. Feuerbach	27,000
60th St, n s, 45 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Herman Wronkow and wife to Johanna Hirschberg and another	1
133d St, n s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99; John W. Haaren to Andrew T. Judge	27,000
1st Av, e s, 22 ft s of 112th St, 27.10x95; G. Ragone and wife to M. Scangarella and another	1,215
132d St, 6 East; Bradley L. Eaton and wife to Arthur Coleman	28,000
St. Nicholas Av, 171; William S. Anderson and wife to Mary E. Montgomery	1
Boulevard, s e corner of 142d St, 99.11x70; Andrew T. Judge and wife to John W. Haaren	112,500
137th St, s s, 375 ft e of Willis Av, 50x100; Elizabeth J. Wellwood to Jacob Miller	50,000
Lots 10 and 11, map of property of Lyman Tiffany, (23d Ward,) part of Fox estate; Hannah Levi to William Simpson	1
173d St, n w corner of Washington Av, 100x100; Jacob Miller and wife to Elizabeth J. Wellwood	28,000
Frederick St, e s, 100 ft n of Jacob St, 50x87.6; Henry P. De Graaf and wife to James Murtagh	1,300
Morris Place, n s, 86 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 16x90; Charles Van Riper and others to Augustus L. Hilton	3,550
Bailey Av, e s, Lot 82, map of lands of William O. Giles, 24th Ward; Fred Miller and wife to Bridget Taylor	3,225
Lot 129, map of land of Benjamin Berrian, Fordham; Robert Moore to Henry C. L. Peetsch	1,500
Anthony Av, w s, 569 ft n of Southern Boulevard, runs w to Villa Av, 25x100; John W. Boothly, referee, to Robert Wood and another	325

Recorded Mortgages.

Appleton, Daniel F., and another to R. D. Winthrop and others; n s of 96th St, w of Central Park West, 1 year	$11,463
Bissert, Michael, and wife to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 7th St, e of 1st Av, 1 year	14,000
Baumann, Hermann, and others to Max Baron South; s w corner Jones Lane, demand	8,000
Cohn, Sigmund, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n e s of 112th St, e of Avenue A, 3 years	2,000
Chudoba, John, and wife to Albert G. Morganstern; n s of 117th St, e of Avenue A, 5 years	4,500
Clayton, Virginie C., to Babette Cohen; 133 Macdougal St, 1 year	1,200
Clark, Elizabeth, and others to George C. Rand; n s of 18th St, w of 1st Av, 3 years	10,000
Du Bois, William B., and wife to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n w s of Morris Av, n of 184th St, installments	10,800
Danewitz, Charles, and wife to John J. Feehan; e s of Avenue A, n of 87th St, 3 years	4,000
Feuerbach, Frederick J., to John J. Feehan; 1,660 Avenue A, demand	3,500
Hilton, Augustus L., to Charles Van Riper and another; n s of Morris Place, e of Vanderbilt Av, 3 years	1,000
Judge, Andrew T., to J. W. Haaren; n s of 123d St, e of Lenox Av, 1 year	3,000
Kornahrens, Herman, to Magdalene Schenck; West St, n e corner of Murray St, 3 years	70,000
Miller, Jacob, and wife to Max Baron; s s of 137th St, e of Willis Av, demand	8,000
Maddox, George J., and wife to A. L. Hayes; n s of 134th St, e of Alexander Av, demand	300
Murtagh, James, to H. P. De Graaf; e s of Frederick St, n of Jacob St, 3 years	3,025
McArdle, Henry, and wife to Union Dime Savings Institution; s s of Beach St, w of Varick St, 3 years	14,000
Mandelbaum, Harris, and wife to F. J. Middlebrook; n s of Cherry St, e of Montgomery St, 3 years	10,000
Minzesheimer, Simon, and wife to Jennie B. Skiff; e s of Beekman Place, s of 51st St, 5 years	5,000
Mangold, A. H., to George Ehret; 1,692 Avenue A, demand	545
McHugh, John J., to American Surety Company, New-York; s s of 68th St, w of 10th Av, 5 years	15,000
Nason, Mary A., to M. R. French; s s of 61st St, e of 3d Av, 1 year	3,500
Rosenberg, Philip, and wife to Mayer Rosenberg; e s of Avenue D, n of 5th St, 3 years	4,500
Rankin, John C., Jr., to Union Theological Seminary City of New-York; 34, and part of 32 Cortlandt St, 5 years	80,000
Weber, Herman, to Annie E. Reubert; King's Bridge Road, s e corner of 174th St, 2 years	500
Ward, Mary, to Timothy Donovan; n s of 82d St, w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years	18,500
Wallace, Fannie M., to John Hastings; w s of Lexington Av, n of 58th St, 1 year	1,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

Boston Av and Teasdale Place, n e corner; Robert Wick against Thomas Webster, contractor; Georgiana Webster, owner	$200
125th St, 151 and 153 West; A. Willie & Son against Heilner & Wolf, owners and contractors	80
Anthony Av, w s, 50 ft n of Gray St, 25 ft front; William Clarke against Eugene Schweitzer, owner; George W. Yeandle, contractor	40
Van Corlear Place, w s, 194 ft s of Wicker Place; same against D. C. Overbaugh, owner; same contractor	130
Decatur Av, w s, 398 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 50x100; same against John Falvey; owner; same contracter	148
Broadway, 1,147; Robert Wick against James D. Black, owner; D. C. Westervelt, contractor	124
77th St and Amsterdam Av, s e corner; George Keistler against George R. Dunn, owner; J. C. Cauldwell, contractor	550
Orchard St, 44; John Yaeger against E. & H. S. Bunce, owners; W. H. Bunce, contractor	76
34th St, 404 East; Graves Elevator Company against William C. Doscher, owner and contractor	600
Rivington St, 101 to 105; John Ruff against Peter Herter, owner and contractor	2,800
Same property; A. Happel against same	4,200
77th St, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50 ft front; Martin Redmond against John L. Miller, owner and contractor	631
Cherry St, s s, 226.5 ft e of Market Slip, 50.5 front; Phillips, Doup & Co. against Peter Young, owner and contractor	667
Park Av, w s, entire front between 50th and 51st Sts; William Early against Thomas Brennan, owner and contractor	372
17th St, 255 and 257 West; Joseph Koenigsberg against Bavarian Star Brewing Company, owners and contractors	11,250

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST., ASTOR BUILDING.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

Real Estate at Auction.

BY ORDER OF AND UNDER THE DIRECtion of Joseph A. Ward and Edward B. Lord, executors under the last will and testament of Rachel Ward, deceased,

D. B. KEELER, Jr., AUCTIONEER,
will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION,
in front of the Monmouth Park Hotel,

On Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1893, at 1 P. M.,

All those certain tracts or parcels of land and premises situate on Town Neck and fronting on Parker's Creek, in Shrewsbury Township, Monmouth County, N. J.

First tract, having a WATER FRONT OF 1,917 FEET and a frontage on SILVER SIDE AV. OF 434 FEET, more or less, and on which is a DWELLING HOUSE AND STABLE. The tract contains 14 82-100 acres of land.

Second tract, on opposite and northerly side of SILVER SIDE AV.—PART WOODLAND—containing 4 11-100 ACRES OF LAND. IT IS WITHIN THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE OF LITTLE SILVER STATION, (C. R. R. of N. J.,) THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE TO MONMOUTH PARK. It has a frontage also on the main road to Long Branch via Pleasure Bay and DISTANT FROM PLEASURE BAY ONE AND A HALF MILES, both by ROAD OR BY WATER.

Terms made known on the day of sale. For further particulars apply to
D. B. KEELER, Jr.,
Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer,
9 Pine St., New-York.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

AN ELEGANT OUTSIDE APARTMENT TO let; overlooks Plaza and Central Park.
RENT, $1,450.
Elevator, steam heat, hall boys, &c.
MASON, 6 TO 12 EAST 58TH ST.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

HANDSOME FLATS
from $600 to $900; hall boys; steam-heated; one block from elevated station and Central Park. Call 167 West 81st St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

FOR A TERM OF YEARS—Five-story double building, 50x90 feet on West 32d St.; can be altered for light manufacturing purposes.
MORGAN, 1,155 Broadway.

Unfurnished Rooms.

HOTEL BERESFORD,

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 81ST TO 82D ST., FRONTING BOTH CENTRAL PARK AND MANHATTAN SQUARE; FINEST LOCATION IN THE CITY. A FEW SUITES OF TWO TO SIX ROOMS AND BATH. EVERY ROOM OUTSIDE, IN THE NEW FIRE-PROOF TEN-STORY ADDITION, TO RENT UNFURNISHED FROM SEPT. 1. DINING ROOM ON THE NINTH FLOOR.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway..........Near 32d Street
Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Hotels.

UNION SQUARE HOTEL.
J. H. FIFE, Manager.
European plan. Rooms $1 per day and upward. Special rates during the Summer months and to permanent guests.
Union Square and 15th St., New-York.

HOTEL RENAISSANCE,
43D ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.
STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF.
Several apartments for rent.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NAVY YARD, BOSTON, MASS.—August 3, 1893.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., to be opened August 22, 1893," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock, noon, August 22, 1893, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., a quantity of hardware, glass, paints, sand, twine, canvas, hammock duck, flax ravens, dry goods, wire, belting, lumber, tools, tool steel, metals, packing, hose, manila hemp, Russian hemp, oil, alcohol, tar, pipe, soapstone, soap, sea coal facings, ship and boat equipment, and 602,000 pounds cable iron. The articles must conform to the Navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, Boston, Mass. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. THOS. J. LASIER, Acting Chief of Bureau.

PROPOSALS FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING and Power Plant, Electric Cranes, &c.—Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., August 5, 1893.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this arsenal until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1893, for an electric lighting and power plant, one (1) 60 gross tons electric traveling crane, one (1) 30 gross tons electric traveling crane, one (1) 2 H. P. and one (1) 5 H. P. electric motor, and one (1) 300,000 pounds gun scale. The Government reserves the right to reject all or any proposals or parts thereof. Specifications and all other information can be had on application to Major Isaac Arnold, Jr., Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Public Notices.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1893.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECtion One of Article Thirteen of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and Section Seven of Chapter Six Hundred and Eighty of the Laws of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-two, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to Article Six of the Constitution of the State of New-York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators in this State, to be held on the seventh day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO SECTION TWELVE OF ARTICLE SIX OF THE CONSTITUTION, PROVIDING FOR THE ELECTION OF CIRCUIT JUDGES IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SECTION 1. Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) that Section Twelve of Article Six of the Constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 12. There shall be in the First Judicial District twelve Circuit Judges, who shall be the six Judges of the Superior Court in the City of New-York and the six Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, in office at the adoption of this amendment to the Constitution, who shall hold office for the period for which they were respectively elected, and their successors who shall be elected as such Circuit Judges by the electors of the City and County of New-York, and who shall receive the same salary now paid to said Judges of the Superior Court and the Court of Common Pleas. The said Circuit Judges may hold Circuit Courts in the City and County of New-York. The General Term of the First Judicial Department shall have power by an order entered on its minutes to designate from time to time one or more of the said Circuit Judges to hold special terms of the Supreme Court and Courts of Oyer and Terminer in the First Judicial District, for such terms of the said courts as the public interest may require. During the continuance of a term for which any Circuit Judge is so designated he shall have all the power, authority, and jurisdiction of a Justice of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in or out of court. All actions or special proceedings pending in the said Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas shall be transferred to the Supreme Court, and all powers and jurisdiction now vested in the said Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas shall be vested in the Supreme Court. The Superior Court of Buffalo and the City Court of Brooklyn are continued, with the powers and jurisdiction they now severally have and such further civil and criminal jurisdiction as may be conferred by law. The Superior Court of Buffalo shall be composed of the Judges now in office and their successors; and the City Court of Brooklyn of such number of Judges, not exceeding three, as may be provided by law. The Judges of said courts in office at the adoption of this article are continued until the expiration of their terms. A chief Judge shall be appointed by the Judges of each of said courts, from their own number, who shall act as such during his official term. Vacancies in the office of the Judges named in this section, occurring otherwise than by expiration of term, shall be filled in the same manner as vacancies in the Supreme Court. The Legislature may provide for detailing Judges of the City Court of Brooklyn to hold circuits and special terms of the Supreme Court in Kings County as the public interest may require. This amendment shall go into effect on the first day of October next succeeding its adoption by the people.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, April 14, 1892.

The foregoing resolution was concurred in, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the Senate.
CHARLES T. DUNNING, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, March 21, 1892.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof.
By order of the Assembly,
C. R. DE FREEST, Clerk.

State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.: I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to Section Twelve Article Six of the Constitution with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, [L.S.] this first day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.
FRANK RICE, Secretary of State.

The foregoing concurrent resolution is published once a week for three months next preceding the next general election in conformity to the aforesaid provisions, in two public newspapers in each county in this State representing respectively the two political parties polling the highest number of votes at the last general election, and in one additional newspaper in each county for every 100,000 people in such county as shown by the last preceding State Enumeration.
FRANK RICE. Secretary of State.

Public Notices.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1893.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECtion One of Article Thirteen of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and Section Seven of Chapter Six Hundred and Eighty of the Laws of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-two, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to Article Six of the Constitution of the State of New-York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators in this State, to be held on the seventh day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE SIX OF THE CONSTITUTION, RELATING TO THE ELECTION OF ADDITIONAL JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) that the Sixth Article of the Constitution be amended by adding thereto the following section:

SEC. 30. The Legislature, at the first session thereof after the adoption of this amendment, shall provide for the election at the general election next after the adoption of this amendment, by the electors of the First Judicial District, of not more than two Justices of the Supreme Court in addition to the Justices of that court now in office in said judicial district; by the electors of the Second Judicial District, of not more than two Justices of the Supreme Court in addition to the Justices of that court now in office in said judicial district. The Justices so elected in the First and Second Judicial Districts, respectively, shall be invested with their offices on the first Monday of January next after their election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, Jan. 30, 1893.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof.
By order of the Senate.
CHARLES T. DUNNING, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, Feb. 28, 1893.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof. By order of the Assembly.
C. R. DE FREEST, Clerk.

State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.: I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to Article Six of the Constitution with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this [L. S.] first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.
FRANK RICE, Secretary of State.

The foregoing concurrent resolution is published once a week for three months next preceding the next general election in conformity to the aforesaid provisions, in two public newspapers in each county in this State representing respectively the two political parties polling the highest number of votes at the last general election, and in one additional newspaper in each county for every one hundred thousand people in such county as shown by the last preceding State enumeration.
FRANK RICE, Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1893.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECtion One of Article Thirteen of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and Section Seven of Chapter Six Hundred and Eighty of the Laws of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-two, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to Article Six of the Constitution of the State of New-York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators in this State, to be held on the seventh day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE SIX OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THIS STATE IN RELATION TO COUNTY JUDGES AND COURT OF SESSIONS IN THE COUNTY OF KINGS.

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That Article Six of the Constitution of this State be amended by adding thereto the following section:

SEC. 32. There shall be in the County of Kings two County Judges, each of whose term of office shall be six years. The County Judge in office at the adoption of this amendment shall hold office until the expiration of the term for which he was elected. The additional County Judge shall be elected at the general election held next after the adoption of this amendment, and his term of office shall begin on the first day of January thereafter. When the official term of any County Judge of said county will expire by the effluxion of time or the disability of age, the successor of such Judge shall be chosen at the preceding general election. Vacancies otherwise occurring in said offices shall be filled in the same manner as vacancies in the Supreme Court. The salary of said County Judges shall be as now established by law for County Judge in said county. Their powers and jurisdiction shall be co-ordinate and co-equal. One or more parts of the County Court may be held in said county. The Court of Sessions in the County of Kings is continued with the powers and jurisdiction it now possesses, and with such additional powers and jurisdiction as may be conferred by the Legislature; it must be held by a County Judge of the county, and may hold one or more parts.

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that, in conformity to Section One of Article Thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, Feb. 28, 1893.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof.
By order of the Senate.
CHARLES T. DUNNING, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, March 22, 1893.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof.
By order of the Assembly.
CHARLES R. DE FREEST, Clerk.

State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.: I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to Article Six of the Constitution with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, [L. S.] this first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.
FRANK RICE, Secretary of State.

The foregoing concurrent resolution is published once a week for three months next preceding the next general election, in conformity to the aforesaid provisions, in two public newspapers in each county in this State representing, respectively, the two political parties polling the highest number of votes at the last general election, and in one additional newspaper in each county for every one hundred thousand people in such county, as shown by the last preceding State enumeration.
FRANK RICE, Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1893.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECtion One of Article Thirteen of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and Section Seven of Chapter Six Hundred and Eighty of the Laws of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-two, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to Article Six of the Constitution of the State of New-York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators in this State, to be held on the seventh day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

AMENDMENT NUMBER FOUR.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE SIX OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the Sixth Article of the Constitution be amended by adding thereto the following section:

SEC. 33. On the thirty-first day of December succeeding the adoption of this amendment, the City Court of Brooklyn shall cease to exist, and the Judges thereof then in office, for the unexpired portions of the terms for which they were respectively elected, and their successors shall be Justices of the Supreme Court. Their successors shall be chosen by the electors of the Second Judicial District as provided in Section Thirteen of this article, and if a vacancy shall occur otherwise than by expiration of term, the same shall be filled in the manner provided by Section Nine of this article. The compensation of said Justices and their successors shall be fixed by the Board of Supervisors of Kings County and shall be paid by said county. Upon the extinction of said court, the seal, records, papers, and documents of or belonging to the same shall be deposited in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, and all actions and proceedings then pending in the same shall be transferred to the Supreme Court.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators; and that, in conformity with Section One of Article Thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 23, 1893.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the Senate.
CHARLES T. DUNNING, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, March 24, 1893.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof.
By order of the Assembly.
CHARLES R. DE FREEST, Clerk.

State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.: I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to Article Six of the Constitution, with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this [L. S.] first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.
FRANK RICE, Secretary of State.

The foregoing concurrent resolution is published once a week for three months next preceding the next general election in conformity to the aforesaid provisions, in two public newspapers in each county in this State representing respectively the two political parties polling the highest number of votes at the last general election, and in one additional newspaper in each county for every one hundred thousand people in such county as shown by the last preceding State enumeration.
FRANK RICE, Secretary of State.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat young girl, lately landed, to do chamberwork and plain sewing; willing and obliging. Apply at 438 West 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—To assist with waiting; no objections to boarding house; first-class city reference. Address C. K., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a North of Ireland Protestant young girl as chambermaid in private family; best city reference. 372 Park Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a respectable colored woman as good family cook; permanent place desired; city or country. 157 West 53d St., basement door.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK-WAITRESS, &c.—By two young girls; one as cook, other as waitress or chambermaid; would go together to do the entire work for a small family; good references. Call at 814 Amsterdam Av., near 100th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a competent English cook in private family; thoroughly understands her duty; French, English and American cooking if required; with kitchenmaid; city references. 584 3d Av., first flight, front.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of French and American cooking; lived with best of families and has first-class city reference. 300 West 37th St.

COOK.—First-class; by respectable woman in private family; an excellent baker; will go to the country; wages, $25; best city reference. M. S., 34 Carroll St., Brooklyn.

COOK.—By a reliable woman as good cook in private family; first-class bread baker; understands care of milk and butter; seven years' city reference. Address M. S., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook and laundress; city or country; country preferred. Call at 152 West 28th St., one flight; no cards.

COOK.—By a German girl as cook, washer, and ironer, or to do housework; city or country; best reference. 311 6th Av., near 46th St.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as plain cook; good washer and ironer; good city references. Address Cook, 2,051 3d Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman; is an excellent laundress and cook; housecleaning; reference. 241 West 37th St., one flight, front.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman, office cleaning or to clean flats; good references. Hall, 413 West 50th St., second floor.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS, COMPANION, OR VISITING Governess.—By well-educated French Protestant; Parisian accent; also English and Latin; would travel; good references. Apply, by letter, Paris, 341 West 30th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a good girl for general housework in small private family; good city reference. 486 7th Av., between 36th and 37th Sts., first floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman to do general housework in small private family; city reference. Address K. M., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced French lady's maid; middle-aged; first-class seamstress; abroad or country; good home preferred to high wages; best city reference. Address Jeanne, Box 386 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID OR CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, Swiss, 23, just arrived from Europe, as lady's maid or chambermaid; cannot speak English; is willing, honest, and obliging. Address A. Reusser, 139 West 22d St., care of Mr. Fritz.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent; speaks French, English, and German; good traveler and sailor; no objection to go abroad; best city references. Address B. C., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid, or for growing children; good seamstress; first-class references. Address E. M., 341 West 30th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By first-class infant's nurse; can take entire charge; thoroughly understands bringing up on bottle and preparing all baby foods; best city reference. Address G. H. N., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a reliable young Protestant North of Ireland woman; experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge and bring up on bottle; best city reference. 117 West 26th St., top floor.

NURSE.—By an English Protestant woman; capable taking full charge infant from birth; good with bottle baby; city reference. Address, for a week, Nurse, 14 Charles St.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse to grown children or lady's maid; first-class references. Address or call at 265 West 39th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress in private family; country preferred; understands carving and waiting in all its branches; best city references. Call or address 54 West 39th St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress or chambermaid in private family; city or country; fully competent; city reference. 236 West 35th St.

WAITRESS.—First-class; can take a butler's place in private family; reference from first-class families. 256 West 41st St.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—By a young woman situation as second or single housemaid; best references from present employer. Address M. C., care Mrs. L. P. Morton, Ellerslie, Rhinecliff, N. Y.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a young man, Swiss, 32, as butler or second man; is honest, sober, and willing; has just come back from Europe; over five years of the best reference. Address Joseph F. W., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple, together or separately; have several years' very best references; fully capable in every respect. Address C. B., Box 318 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER AND GENERAL INDOOR SERVant.—By thoroughly-competent man; seven years in last place; city or country. W. J. Coleman, 79 Cranberry St., Brooklyn.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a young man; single; is a thorough horseman; understands the care of harness and carriages; is a good driver; first-class references from former and last employers; strictly temperate, to which recommendation will certify; no objection to the country. Address J. S., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; strictly sober and honest; has twelve years' city references. Address H. H., care of Ryerson & Brown, 4 West 45th St.

COACHMAN AND GENERALLY USEFUL Man.—Thoroughly competent, strictly sober, honest, and trustworthy; will be highly recommended by last employer, with whom he has lived for past three years. Address D. A., Box 200 Times.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By young married man; Protestant; understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; city or country; best references; present employer can be seen. Call or address R. S., 51 West 18th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced man; married; thoroughly understands his business; careful driver, both city and country; faithful, trustworthy; perfectly reliable; eight years' first-class city reference. P. D., 683 6th Av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—By experienced, single, Protestant man; reliable; to take full charge of any gentleman's establishment; thorough horseman; careful driver; highest references; last employer can be seen. A. T., care J. M. Jenny, 19 West 38th St.

COACHMAN.—By competent young Protestant man; married; in private family; country preferred; good city reference. Address M., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Perfectly understands his business; has long and satisfactory testimonials from his last and former employers. Address E. D., 15 West 26th St.

COACHMAN.—Refers to present employer, who is going abroad. Private stable, 4 Sniffin Court, 36th St., between Lexington and 3d Avs.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman; single; age, 34; three years with last employer; can drive four or two. Address C. D., 388 4th Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married; no family; understands his business in all branches; greenhouse, roses, graperies, vegetable garden, care of fine stock, dairy, and poultry; five years' reference. Address J. S., Box 207 Times.

Valets.

VALET.—First-class; of many years' experience; has traveled considerably; bachelor preferred; good sailor; understands waiting at table if necessary; single; age 30; English Protestant; disengaged. F. A. M., 136 East 40th St.

VALET.—English; with single gentleman or family; experienced. A. Wood, 57 East 11th St.

Miscellaneous.

CARETAKER.—By a middle-aged American man, the care of a gentleman's place; understands care of horses, cattle, and poultry; with or without board; has thirty years' experience, with best of city references. Address Mr. George Olds, care of Mr. Judah, 531 East 32d St.

JANITOR.—Experienced in steam furnace, pumps, and all kinds of repairs; twelve years' experience. Address P. H., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

Help Wanted—Females.

LADIES WISHING TO IMPROVE SPARE hours and at the same time earn extra pin money can do no better than engage in our fascinating home employment. Etruscan Art Company, 30 East 14th St.

WANTED—A good plain cook and baker in small private family; must have good references. Apply, on Thursday, 10th inst., between 10:30 and 1 o'clock, at the American Art Galleries, 6 East 23d St.

WANTED—A first-class laundress in a private family; must be willing and obliging; good references required. Apply at 241 West 52d St.

Help Wanted—Males.

We Set You Up in Business.

No peddling or canvassing. We furnish you goods on credit, also FREE thousands of catalogues and circulars for general distribution, with your name and address printed on each as general dealer. You can do a mail-order business and make hundreds of dollars. Write for free particulars, or inclose us two stamps for sample catalogues and circulars, full instructions how to go to work at once. MUSIC AND NOVELTY COMPANY, X 553, Battle Creek, Mich.

WANTED—In a New-York bank an experienced bank clerk; none others need apply; must be of excellent character; willing and obliging; bond required. Address, stating age, residence, experience, and at least three well-known references, Davis, Box 165 Times Office.

Excursions.

A SUMMER EXCURSION BOOK, WITH LIST of Catskill Mountain boarding houses. Send 6 cents to ALBANY DAY LINE, Desbrosses St. pier.

HERALD HARLEM BRANCH,
262 West 125th st.

Every accommodation for advertisers is provided at the HARLEM BRANCH OFFICE. Advertisements and subscriptions for the HERALD and EVENING TELEGRAM received at regular rates. Open every evening until 10 P. M.

Excursions.

Long Island Railroad's
GREAT EXCURSION ROUTES TO THE SEA.

Manhattan Beach.
SOUSA'S BAND.
Concerts every afternoon and evening.
TRAINS LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST.

6:20, 7:20, 8:40, 10, 11 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, and half-hourly thereafter from 6 to 9:30 P. M. and at 11 P. M. Additional trains on Saturdays, 2, 3, 4, 5 P. M. Sundays, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:00, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:00, 7:40, 8:00, 8:40, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00 P. M.

WHITEHALL ST., terminal of all elevated roads and street car lines, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and half-hourly from 1:40 to 8:40 and 9:10 P. M. Additional train on Saturdays, 12:40 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 3:50, 4:30, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:10, 7:50, 8:30, 9:10 P. M. Parlor cars on all principal trains. Tickets on sale at elevated railroad stations.

ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.
PAIN'S
STORMING OF VICKSBURG
and
MAGNIFICENT FIREWORKS
every evening, except Sunday and Monday.

Oriental and Manhattan Hotels.
FINE ROOMS. EXCELLENT CUISINE.

CONEY ISLAND,
BRIGHTON BEACH.
WEST BRIGHTON BEACH.
CONEY ISLAND POINT.

BOATS BY BAY RIDGE FERRY,
connecting with the
CULVER ROUTE,

Leave foot of Whitehall St., terminus of elevated roads, and all street car lines.

Hourly from 7:10 to 11:10 A. M., and half-hourly from 11:40 A. M. to 9:10 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40, 11:10, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, and every twenty minutes from 1:10 to 9:10, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40 P. M. Last train leaves Coney Island at 11:08 P. M. Tickets on sale at elevated railroad stations.

ROUND TRIP, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
AND JAMAICA BAY.

LEAVE LONG ISLAND CITY 6:15, 7:35, 9:15, 10:05, 11:10 A. M., 12:00, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 6:40, 7:40, 9:00, 10:25 P. M. Sundays, 7:10, 9:15, 10:15, 10:45, 11:05, 11:25, 11:50 A. M., 12:15, 1:05, 1:25, 1:45, 2:15, 2:35, 2:50, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 6:45, 7:00, 7:25, 7:50, 8:10, 8:25, 9:15, 9:30, 10:20 P. M. Additional trains, Saturdays only, 1:35, 2:45, 9:30, 10:55 P. M.

ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

SHELTER ISLAND, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, AND THE HAMPTONS.
FREQUENT AND FAST TRAINS.
See Time Tables.

"THE NEW-YORK WORLD'S FAIR."

GLEN ISLAND

Most magnificent Summer resort in the world. Delightful sail on fast steamers. Two Grand Concerts daily. Wonderful foliage and plants. Unequaled Menagerie and Aquarium. "KLEINDEUTSCHLAND." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards. Steam Launches. Genuine Glen Island Clambake. Dinner à la carte.

—TIME TABLE.—

FROM PIER 18 N. R., foot Cortlandt St., 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, 10:45 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 P. M. FROM 32D ST., E. R., 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. BROOKLYN, SOUTH 5TH ST., 9:05, 9:35, 10:05, 11:05 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:20, 2:50, 3:50 P. M. FROM GLEN ISLAND, 10:45 A. M. for Pier 18 and 32d St.; 11:45, 12:45 for Pier 18 only. ALL LANDINGS, 3:15, 5, 5:30, 6, 7, 8 P. M.

40c.—EXCURSION TICKETS.—40c.
EXTRA BOATS ON SUNDAYS.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND,
STEAMERS LANDING AT THE OCEAN PIERS.
TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE.

FROM WEST 22D ST., N. R., 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:15, 6:00, 6:45, 7:30, 8:15, 9:00 P. M.
FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R., 9:30, 10:15, 11:00, 11:45 A. M., 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 5:45, 6:30, 7:15, 8:00, 8:45, 9:30 P. M.
RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:25 A. M., 12:10, 12:55, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 6:55, 7:40, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:40 P. M. Excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets on sale at all down-track stations of the elevated railroads. East side passengers carried free from Whitehall St. to Battery Place and vice versa. Returning passengers require no tickets from Battery Place to Whitehall St.

TAKE A HOLIDAY
FOR TRIP TO
Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko,
AND THE
Famed Switchback,
VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
SATURDAY, AUG. 12,

a special express train will leave New-York from foot of Liberty St., North River, at 8:15 A. M.; returning arriving in city about 9 P. M.

Fare for round trip, $2.25. Switchback tickets at half rates if purchased on excursion train.

Tickets will be good to return on Aug. 13 or 14 on payment of $1 to agent at Mauch Chunk.

LONG BRANCH BOATS.
SHREWSBURY RIVER ROUTE.

ELBERON AND PLEASURE BAY leave foot of Jane St., N. R., (5 blocks below 14th St.,) and Battery Pier, near Barge Office, for Highland Beach, Seabright, Little Silver, Pleasure Bay, Long Branch, and Branchport.

CHANGE IN TIME TABLE COMMENCING AUG. 10. DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.
Leave foot Jane St., 9:00 A. M., 2:15 P. M.
Battery Pier, 9:20 A. M., 2:35 P. M.
Returning, reach New-York about 7:30 P. M.
SUNDAYS.
Leave foot Jane St., 10:00 A. M.
Battery Pier, 10:20 A. M.
Battery Pier for passengers only.

Excellent facilities for passengers, horses, carriages, and freight of all descriptions. No freight received Sundays. Longest, cheapest, and most delightful sail out of New-York.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie

Daily except Sundays by Day Line Steamers
NEW-YORK AND ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex)...8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier.......8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.......9:00 "
Returning, due in New-York at 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Country Board.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING COMFORTable, airy house in Montclair, N. J., would accommodate a few adults, (gentlemen preferred,) with good board for two or three months after Aug. 15. For particulars address Landlord, Times Office, Montclair.

Boarders Wanted.

35TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large and small cool rooms, with and without private bathrooms; Summer prices; breakfast.

Summer Resorts.

CONNECTICUT.

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESORT.
ALWAYS COOL AND NO MOSQUITOES.

INDIAN HARBOR HOTEL,
GREENWICH, CONN.
B. H. YARD, PROPRIETOR.
Situated on Long Island Sound, 28 miles from New-York; 46 minutes from Grand Central Depot. Send for descriptive pamphlet.

MAINE.

PASSACONAWAY INN,
York Cliffs, Me. First season. Rates from HOMER GILLIS, Manager, P. O. & R. R., York Beach, Me.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE, Boston, Mass.
The nearest first-class hotel to the Northern and Eastern Railway Stations.
European Plan. 350 Rooms. $1 and up.

NEW-JERSEY.

A.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK, ALL THE WAY BY BOAT.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL,
ATLANLIC HIGHLANDS, N. J.
SPECIAL RATES FOR AUGUST.
MORTON & OBERMEIER.

NEW-YORK.

HOTEL CASTLETON,
Brighton Heights, New-Brighton, S. I.
Just the spot. Airy and delightful; only 25 minutes from Lower Broadway by prompt and frequent boat service; hotel stage in waiting.
JAS. H. RODGERS, Proprietor.

MANHANSET
House and Cottages, Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y. Greatly enlarged and improved; beautiful new music hall; electric lights; elevator; suites with baths; healthfully located amid beautiful scenery, drives, and groves; yachting, bathing, fishing, dancing, &c. Open until Sept. 15. Easily accessible by new fast trains on Long Island Railroad and new steamers Montauk and Shelter Island. Send for terms and illustrated pamphlet to H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager, Manhanset House, Suffolk County, N. Y.

NEW GRAND HOTEL,
Western Catskill Mountains.
OPEN UNTIL LATE IN SEPTEMBER.
REDUCED RATES FOR JULY AND SEPT.
Only hotel on mountain top with direct railroad access; through parlor cars to hotel grounds; elevation 2,500 feet; 4½ hours from New-York. For rates, &c., address J. & S. J. CORNELL, (Summit Mountain Post Office, Ulster Co., N. Y.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL AND COTTAGES,
Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.,
NOW OPEN.
N. S. HOWE, Proprietor.
Post Office address, Pawling, N. Y.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
LAUREL HOUSE NOW OPEN.
J. R. PALMER, Proprietor,—Direct by rail to house, (no staging,) less than four hours from New-York; extensive improvements; music, telegraph office, livery; elevation 2,200 feet; malaria and hay fever unknown. Send for circulars.

THE "CASTLE"
AND COTTAGES,
TARRYTOWN-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.
A delightfully cool, unique Summer resort, with high elevation, and a magnificent view of the Hudson River. J. W. ALMY, Manager.

LAUREL HOUSE, PATCHOGUE, L. I.—On Great South Bay; new management; strictly first-class private hotel for refined families; gas, electric bells, boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards, tennis; large grounds; special rates for families; stabling. Write for circular.

LAKESIDE INN, LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.—Private hotel for refined families; choice accommodations and surroundings; near depots; south shore; ideal location; fine boats; stables. Write for circular.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
Kirby House now open for guests.

WHEN IN BUFFALO STOP AT THE GENESEE. NIAGARA FALLS forty minutes away.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE WISCASSET, MOUNT POCONO Penn.—Engagements can now be made for September; house heated throughout by steam; reference required. I. IVISON, Manager.

VERMONT.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE AND COTTAGES.
SALISBURY, VERMONT. Now open. Accommodations for 250 guests. Fine lake and stream fishing. Full orchestra entire season. Complete livery, boats, &c. ALBERT C. HILL, Mgr.

Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE COURT OF Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York, held at the Court House in the said City and County on the 10th day of May, 1893. Present, Hon. Joseph F. Daly, Chief Judge. In the matter of the application of the BRETT LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY for a voluntary dissolution.

A petition, schedules, and affidavit thereto having been presented to this court and filed in the Clerk's office. Now, in motion of Arthur F. Ducret, attorney for the petitioners, it is ordered that all persons interested in the Brett Lithographing Company as creditors or otherwise show cause before Thomas C. F. Crane, Esquire, counsellor at law, who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office at 35 Wall St., in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of August, 1893, at ten o'clock A. M., why the said corporation should not be dissolved. And due notice of this application having been given to the Attorney General of the State of New-York, it is further

Ordered, That Maltby K. Pelletreau, Esquire, nominated by all the stockholders and by Chauncey S. Truax, attorney for creditor, the Attorney General not opposing, be appointed temporary receiver of the property of the said corporation, with the usual powers and subject to all the duties of a temporary receiver according to law; bond $50,000. And it is further

Ordered, Upon like notice, that each and every creditor of said corporation be enjoined and restrained from bringing any action against said corporation for the recovery of a sum of money, or from taking any further proceedings in such an action heretofore commenced, until the further order of this court in the premises. And it is further

Ordered, That a copy of this order be published once in each week of the three weeks immediately preceding the time fixed herein for showing cause in the New-York Law Journal and in the New-York Times, newspapers published in the City and County of New-York, and in that newspaper printed at Albany, New-York, in which notices are required by law to be published.

Enter: J. F. D., C. J.
[L. S.] A copy. ALFRED WAGSTAFF, Clerk.
jy19-law4wW.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—To all persons interested in the estate of JOHN K. SMEALLIE and JAMES A. SMEALLIE send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York at the Chambers thereof, in the County Court House in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of August, 1893, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of George Burnham, Jr., assignee of above-named John K. Smeallie and James A. Smeallie, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York to be hereto [Seal.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Joseph F. Daly, Chief Judge of the said court, this 10th day of July, 1893.
ALFRED WAGSTAFF, Clerk.
F. A. BURNHAM, Attorney for Assignee, No. 150 Canal St., New-York City. jy12-law6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARLOS CARRANZA and FELIX L. DE CASTRO, lately composing the copartnership of C. Carranza & Co., and lately doing business in the City and County of New-York, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed Assignee of said Carlos Carranza and Felix L. de Castro as copartners, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 58 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of October, 1893.—Dated New-York, August 9th, 1893. RAFAEL E. PABRAGA, Assignee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL,
Attorneys for Assignee,
au9-law6wW 45 Wall Street, New-York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Henry W. Bookstaver, on the 26th day of July, 1893, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against FRANCIS R. ELGAR and DANIEL F. SHEEHAN, lately doing business in the City and County of New-York under the firm name of ELGAR and SHEEHAN, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed Assignee of the said firm of ELGAR and SHEEHAN, for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Liberty St., Room 33, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of October, 1893.—Dated New-York, July 31st, 1893.
HENRY FREDRICKS, Assignee.
I. NEWTON WILLIAMS, Attorney for Assignee.
au2-law6wW

Amusements.

Manhattan Beach.
SOUSA'S BAND
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
PAIN'S
Storming of Vicksburg
AND
GRAND FIREWORKS
Every Evening Except Sunday and Monday.

E-L-D-O-R-A-D-O.
A big sensation nightly—Miss Lizzie Valdi's terrific dive from an eighty-foot tower in BOLOSSY KIRALFY'S | RECONSTRUCTED | KING SOLOMON. Balloon ascension and daring parachute leap daily at 5. Admission, 25c. and 50c. West 42d St. West 14th St., (electric cars,) Franklin, Christopher, Barclay St. Ferries.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 4th Av. and 23d St.
DANIEL FROHMAN..........Manager.
7TH ANNUAL SEASON.
E. H. SOTHERN. — CAPT.
E. H. SOTHERN. — LETTARBLAIR.
E. H. SOTHERN. —
E. H. SOTHERN. —
Evenings 8:15. Matinées Saturday only at 2.

AMERICAN THEATRE. SAT. MATINEE.
THE PRODIGAL DAUGHTER.
ROOF GARDEN OPEN. Admission to both, 50c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. and Irving Pl.
MONDAY, AUG. 14,
Eugene Tompkins's grand new
BLACK CROOK.
Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2. Eve. at 8.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Matinée To-day at 2:30
OPERETTA. VAUDEVILLE. NOVELTIES.
The Boxing Kangaroo.
NEXT MONDAY, SENORITA TORTAJADA.

HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.
Evenings at 8:30. Mat. Sat'y at 2.
Last Five Performances of
HOYT'S A TRIP TO CHINATOWN.
Monday, Aug. 14, THE NEW SOUTH.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Evgs. 8. Mat. Sat. 2
HOPPER. | PANJANDRUM.
100TH TO 106TH PERFORMANCE.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
TOWER AND ROOF GARDEN.
CONTINUOUS ENTERTAINMENT NIGHTLY.
Sensational Dances. Admission, 50 cents.

CASINO. Broadway and 39th St.
ROOF GARDEN.
Entertainment Continuous—8 to 12 o'clock. Nightly and Sunday. Admission, 50 cents.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX.
AT 2:30 P. M. AND 8 P. M.
GRAND VAUDEVILLE PERFORMANCE.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. | $1,000,000 spent on Art Objects now exhibited from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., 23d St. and 4th Av.

Instruction—City Schools.

A LEADING BANKER
Says, "We always give the preference to Packard boys."
PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE
and
SCHOOL OF STENOGRAPHY
will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 5.
Send for Prospectus.
S. S. PACKARD, President,
103 East 23d St., New-York.

THE MISSES MOSES.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
With Kindergarten and Classes for Little Boys,
NOS. 647-649 MADISON AV., NEW-YORK.
The adjoining house, altered and refitted for school purposes, has been added to the building now occupied. Reopens Sept. 28.

YALE SCHOOL,
51 WEST 51ST ST.
Prepares for all colleges and for business.
WM. C. READIO, [illegible] E. BROWN.
Opens Sept. 27, 1893.

HARVARD SCHOOL,
578 5TH AV.
REOPENS SEPT. 28, 1893.
Preparation for Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia. WILLIAM FREELAND, Principal.

MRS. HAZEN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
PELHAM MANOR, NEW-YORK.
Combined advantages of City and Country. Increased facilities for pupils. Reopens September 28.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, phonography, typewriting, ladies' department; day, evening; all Summer. PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 62 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th St.

MISS PEEBLES AND MISS THOMPSON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 32 and 34 East 57th St., New-York.
Reopens Thursday, Oct. 5. Primary, Academic, and Collegiate Departments. Special students admitted.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL,
423 MADISON AV., NEW-YORK.
Autumn term begins Oct. 2. Thorough preparation for all colleges. Summer address of Principal, Cotuit, Mass.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85TH AND 86TH STREETS, NEW-YORK.

MADAME MEARS.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies. 52d year.
Reopens Oct. 2. 222 Madison Av.

MADEMOISELLE VIDERE, 124 EAST 84TH St.—American-French school for girls; reopens Sept. 27; boys' class; kindergarten.

HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. 607 Fifth Av. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Principals.

AT MISS PERRIN'S 696 MADISON AV., near 62d St., special classes in all branches of tuition; boarding pupils, $600 per annum; 15th year.

MISS BARBER AND MISS MONTFORT'S morning classes for young ladies; academic, collegiate, and special courses; Oct. 4. 44 West 34th St.

Instruction—Country Schools.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, AURORA, N. Y.
Three Full Courses of study. Location beautiful and healthful. Session begins Sept. 20, 1893. Send for Catalogue.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.
Our catalogue is full of the very information you are now seeking for your son or daughter, and is so beautiful that it would grace your parlor table. Sent free. Address
THOMAS HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.
MISS DANA'S School for girls reopens September 20. College preparation. Resident native French and German teachers. Special advantages in music and art. Terms for boarding pupils, $700 per year. Circulars sent on application.

THE OSSINING SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies.—Musical Director, Albert Ross Parsons. Delsarte. European Travel Class. Proximity to New-York affords city advantages. 26th year opens Sept. 20. Miss C. C. FULLER,
Prin., Sing Sing-on-the-Hudson, New-York.

RECTORY SCHOOL, HAMDEN, CONN., FOR boys; $325, $375; home influences; thorough school system; extensive grounds, gymnasium, boathouse. Address Rev. H. L. Everest, M. A.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR 15 BOYS, PLEASantly situated on Shrewsbury River, Red Bank, N. J. O. W. STARR, A. M., Principal.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—St. Hilda's School for Girls. Fourteenth year begins Sept. 25. Terms, $300; primary, $250. Circulars on application.

"HIGHLAND EVERGREENS."—Home school for girls; open the entire year; Garrison-on-the-Hudson; oppo. West Point. Miss Agnes L. Jones.

A SUMMER AND WINTER SCHOOL FOR young boys; 29th year; best references. C. M. HINDS, Hempstead, L. I.

Law Schools.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL
Thirty-fifth year begins Oct. 2, 1893. Confers LL. B.; also (for graduate course) LL. M.
AUSTIN ABBOTT, Dean and Senior Professor.
Address, for catalogue,
PROF. RUSSELL,
at University Building, or 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.

METROPOLIS LAW SCHOOL.
Fall term begins Oct. 2; Evening Sessions.
ABNER C. THOMAS, LL. D., Dean. For catalogues address Prof. CLARENCE D. ASHLEY, 207 B'way.

Teachers.

PRIVATE TUITION.—During Summer months, by an experienced tutor, successful in preparing pupils for college. Call or address Herman Drisler, 9 East 49th St.

For Sale.

BAR FIXTURES FOR SALE.—Second hand; best walnut. 621 Hudson St.

Surrogate Notices.

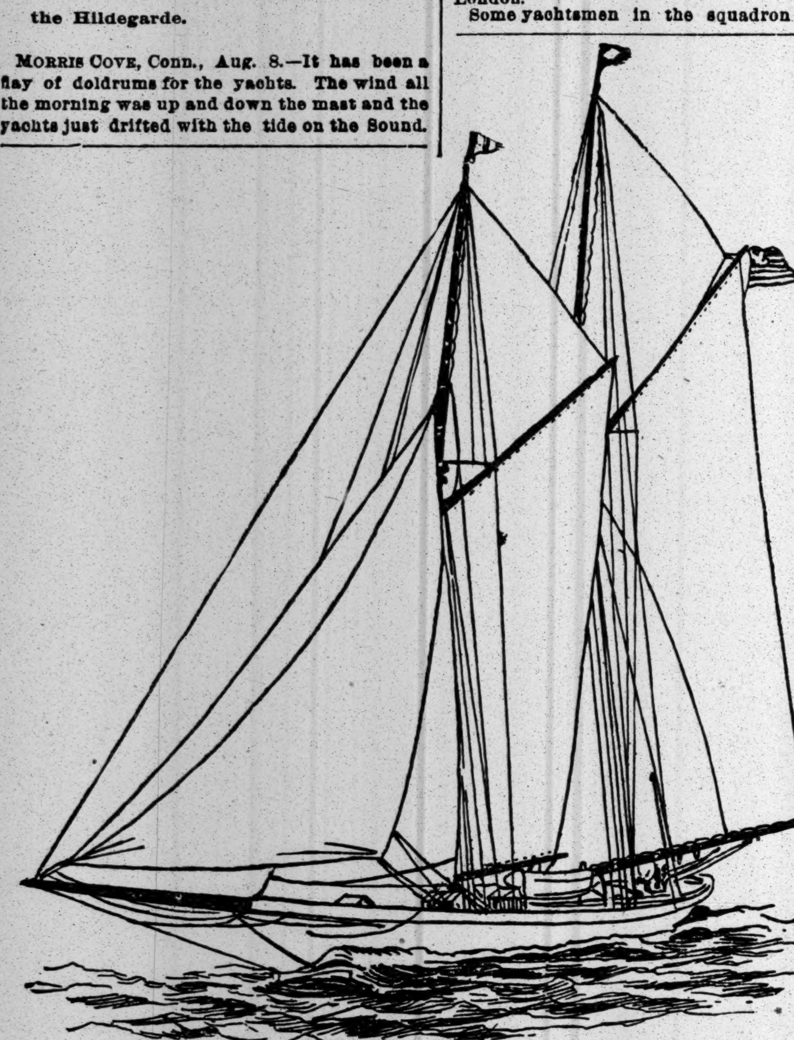
IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOIS M. FISHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Roger H. Lyon, Esq., No. 170 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of July, 1893. MINNIE E. KENNEDY, Executrix.
ROGER H. LYON, Esq., Attorney for Executrix, No. 170 Broadway, New-York City, N. Y.
jy5-law6mW

NO WIND FOR THE YACHTSMEN

A SLOW DRIFT ACROSS THE SOUND TO MORRIS COVE.

The Cup Defender Colonia Shows that She Is as Good in Light Winds as in Heavy and Slips Easily Ahead of the Fleet—The Alcæa Proves a Good Drifter—Commodore Morgan's Cow Makes a Disturbance—Story Telling on the Hildegarde.

MORRIS COVE, Conn., Aug. 8.—It has been a day of doldrums for the yachts. The wind all the morning was up and down the mast and the yachts just drifted with the tide on the Sound.



The Dagmar.

The big fleet of yachts forming the squadron of the New-York Yacht Club lay at anchor in Glen Cove all night. The orders from the flagship were that the fleet would get under way at 9 o'clock and sail to Morris Cove.

As soon as it was sunlight the yachtsmen were out and preparing for the run. Many of them commenced the day by taking a swim. Regatta Committeeman Irving Grinnell went overboard from the May. He swam about for a while and then climbed out of the water onto the companionway in a way that would have made a college boy in training look with envy.

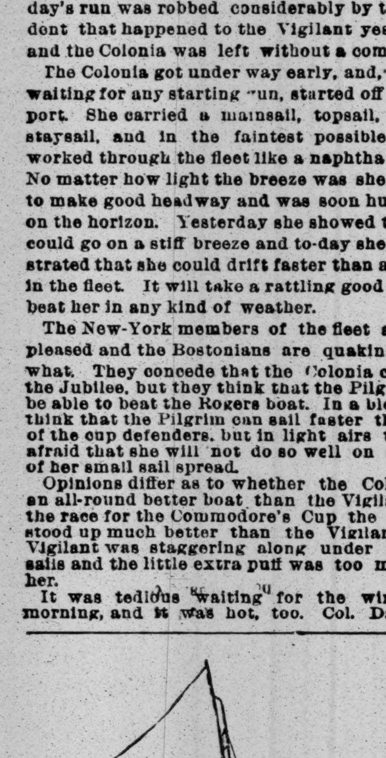
At 9 o'clock the May picked up her mudhook and went out to the starting place off Matinnecock Point. The fleet of sailing vessels followed the flagship and tried to get out to the line. They had a hard time. The sails would not fill at all and they just drifted. The interest in the day's run was robbed considerably by the accident that happened to the Vigilant yesterday, and the Colonia was left without a competitor.

The Colonia got under way early, and, without waiting for any starting gun, started off for this port. She carried a mainsail, topsail, jib, and staysail, and in the faintest possible breeze worked through the fleet like a naphtha launch. No matter how light the breeze was she seemed to make good headway and was soon hull down on the horizon. Yesterday she showed that she could go on a stiff breeze and to-day she demonstrated that she could drift faster than any boat in the fleet. It will take a rattling good boat to beat her in any kind of weather.

The New-York members of the fleet are very pleased and the Bostonians are quaking somewhat. They concede that the Colonia can beat the Jubilee, but they think that the Pilgrim will be able to beat the Rogers boat. In a blow they think that the Pilgrim can sail faster than any of the cup defenders, but in light airs they are afraid that she will not do so well on account of her small sail spread.

Opinions differ as to whether the Colonia is an all-round better boat than the Vigilant. In the race for the Commodore's Cup the Colonia stood up much better than the Vigilant. The Vigilant was staggering along under her big sails and the little extra puff was too much for her.

It was tedious waiting for the wind this morning, and it was hot, too. Col. David E.



The Gracie.

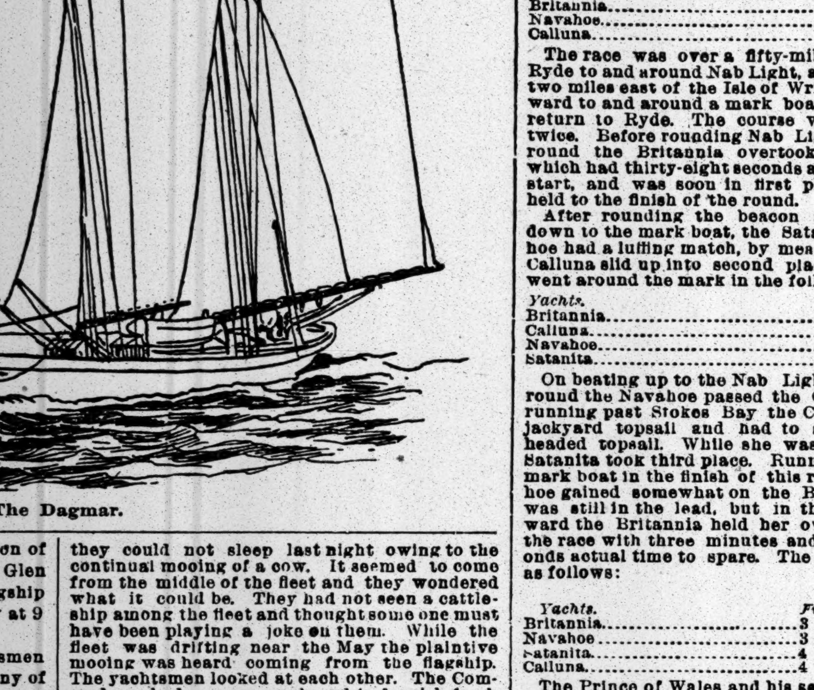
Austen sat at the wheel of the Ventura and looked everywhere to find a breeze. He has come to the conclusion that steering a boat is not such hard work as tending main sheet. Treasurer F. W. J. Hurst and Secretary J. V. S. Oddie are on the Alcæa. The scientific schooner seems to be doing better this year. "Frank" Hurst is one of the most sought-after men in the club on a day like this. He is a rattling good story teller and can spin yarns by the hour of the blockade runners. Those on the Hildegarde did not mind the calm yesterday.

Mr. James C. Bergen, her owner, is one of the most entertaining talkers in the fleet. He is a lawyer of Brooklyn, and is said to be one of the finest orators of the City of Churches. He is well posted on all kinds of topics, but is extremely modest. Although the Hildegarde was beaten in the Commodore's Cup race by the Queen Mab, those on the American boat think they will yet be able to lower the Englishman's colors.

No one has seen the Electra yet, and the absence of ex-Commodore Gerry is being commented on. The friends of Mr. Gerry say that he will join the fleet at New-London. He has a great dislike to Long Island Sound west of New-London.

Some yachtsmen in the squadron say that they could not sleep last night owing to the continual mooing of a cow. It seemed to come from the middle of the fleet and they wondered what it could be. They had not seen a cattle-ship among the fleet and thought some one must have been playing a joke on them. While the fleet was drifting near the May the plaintive mooing was heard coming from the flagship. The yachtsmen looked at each other. The Commodore had a cow on board to furnish fresh milk to his guests.

By noon a little breeze came from the southeast. It was a very light one, though, but a signal gun from the May ordered the racers to prepare to start. Fifteen minutes later the sloops and cutters were sent off. Queen Mab was the



The Wasp.

first over the line. She crossed on the starboard tack well to windward at 12:16:25, Jessica crossed at 12:18:55, Bedouin at 12:18:56, Gracie at 12:19:21, and Crocodile at 12:20.

The handicap gun was then fired and all the other sloops were late. The others crossed in this order: Uvira, Mariquita, Ventura, Katrina, Wasp, Hildegarde, Clara, Eclipse, Huron, Rosalind, and Nymph. The handicap gun for sloops was the starting signal for the schooners. Every one in this class was handicapped, and all went over closely bunched in this order: Dagmar, Marguerite, Loyal, Alcæa, Shamrock, Viator, Ariel, Næra, Gevalia, Lasca, Mayflower, Constellation, Fleetwing, Emerald, Yampa, Palmer, Dauntless, Atlantic, Coronet, Brunhilde, Fortuna, and Ramona.

This was a grand fleet, but there was no wind; the stiff northwester of yesterday had disappeared entirely. The races in the different classes were divided in this way: Bedouin, Gracie, and Katrina met in Class 3 of sloops.

In Class 4, Queen Mab raced against Hildegarde, Clara, Huron, and Ventura. Eclipse was the only boat in Class 5. In the forty-six-foot class, Wasp raced with Jessica and Urvia, and in the smallest class for sloops the racers were Nymph, Rosalind, Crocodile, and Mariquita. The big class of schooners brought together Dauntless, Coronet, Constellation, Fleetwing, Yampa, Palmer, Brunhilde, and Ramona. Fortuna was the only one in the second class.

The ninety-foot class was a fast one. The racers were Alcæa, Lasca, Emerald, Mayflower, and Atlantic. Ariel and Marguerite were the starters in the eighty-foot class, and in the small class Dagmar, Loyal, Shamrock, Viator, Næra, and Gevalia met and fought for prizes. The yachts slowly drifted about the Sound. Some held a course down the middle, some got over on the Long Island shore, and some held over to the Connecticut shore.

At 1:30 o'clock the wind had got round to the southeast, and by 2 o'clock it had hauled round to the south. The yachts were then getting near Stamford. Alcæa held the lead under the Connecticut shore, with Lasca and Ariel close together out on the Sound, then came Næra, Gevalia, and Dagmar.

Under the Long Island shore Queen Mab was leading the sloops, with Wasp, Louis, Jessica, and Bedouin following. Then came Constellation, Gracie, Hildegarde, Dauntless, Huron, Katrina, Rosalind, and Emerald. The wind was hauling more to the westward all the time, and some of the yachts lowered their spinnaker poles on the starboard side. Balloon jibtopsails were carried, but the journey to Morris Cove was being made very slowly.

Following the Emerald came the Mayflower, Mariquita, Eclipse, Clara, Shamrock, Loyal, and Brunhilde. Alcæa gradually forged ahead and drew away from the Lasca.

The boats on the Connecticut shore were favored by a little more breeze. At 5 o'clock the Alcæa was off Bridgeport; she was then a mile ahead of the Lasca, with the Ariel third boat. The wind was from the southwest and all the yachts carried spinnakers. It was long after sunset when the yachts reached the cove and long after midnight when the last of them got in. The May anchored outside the breakwater and took the times. The probable winners are Constellation, Alcæa, Ariel, Næra, Bedouin, Queen Mab, Wasp, and Mariquita.

Many of the yachtsmen visited the home of the Pequod Association. They were disappointed with the day's run, and many expressed a wish for a little Gerry weather.

To-morrow the run will be to New-London.

Full reports, illustrated, of the cruise of the New-York Yacht Club will appear every morning in "The New-York Times." Newsdealers will visit the fleet every day with ample supplies of "The Times."

THE NAVAHOE BEATEN AGAIN.

She Finished Second to the Britannia for the Desart Cup.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The week's racing of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club opened to-day off Ryde, Isle of Wight, where the clubhouse is situated. The yachts entered for the cup, valued at £60, given by the Earl of Desart, Vice Commodore of the club, were the Satanita, owned by Mr. A. D. Clarke; the Britannia, owned by the Prince of Wales; the Navahoe, owned by Mr. Royal Phelps Carroll, and the Calluna, owned by Mr. P. Donaldson.

The wind was blowing a moderate breeze from the east-southeast. The start was made as below:

Yachts.	*H.*	*M.*	*S.*
Satanita	10	00	07
Britannia	10	00	45
Navahoe	10	00	50
Calluna	10	01	09

The race was over a fifty-mile course from Ryde to and around Nab Light, a floating beacon two miles east of the Isle of Wright, then westward to and around a mark boat off Cowes and return to Ryde. The course was sailed over twice. Before rounding Nab Light in the first round the Britannia overtook the Satanita, which had thirty-eight seconds advantage in the start, and was soon in first place, which she held to the finish of the round.

After rounding the beacon and in the run down to the mark boat, the Satanita and Navahoe had a luffing match, by means of which the Calluna slid up into second place. The yachts went around the mark in the following order:

Yachts.	*H.*	*M.*	*S.*
Britannia	1	09	53
Calluna	1	15	40
Navahoe	1	16	12
Satanita	1	17	44

On beating up to the Nab Light in the second round the Navahoe passed the Calluna. While running past Stokes Bay the Calluna split her jackyard topsail and had to set a small jib-headed topsail. While she was doing this the Satanita took third place. Running back to the mark boat in the finish of this round the Navahoe gained somewhat on the Britannia, which was still in the lead, but in the turn to windward the Britannia held her own and finished the race with three minutes and forty-five seconds actual time to spare. The yachts finished as follows:

Yachts.	*Finish.*	*Time Elapsed.*
Britannia	3 54 33	5 53 48
Navahoe	3 58 23	5 57 33
Satanita	4 04 54	6 04 47
Calluna	4 06 25	6 05 16

The Prince of Wales and his son, the Duke of York, were on board the Britannia throughout the race.

The Pauline Won a Pennant.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 8.—A race was sailed here to-day for the challenge pennant of the North Shrewsbury River. The ten-mile course was sailed and Frank James's Pauline won, beating Warren Silcock's Dolphin about 4 minutes.

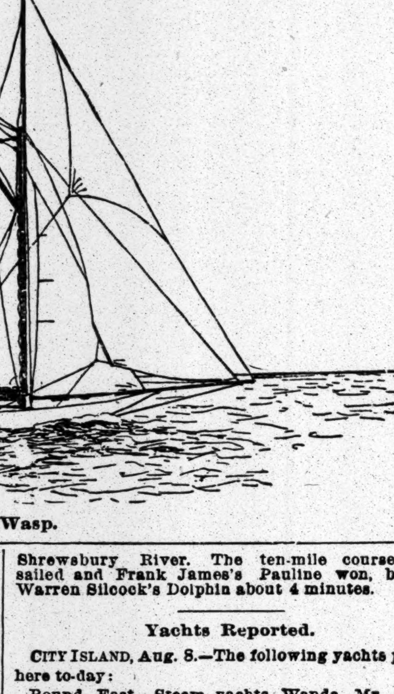
Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, Aug. 8.—The following yachts passed here to-day:

Bound East.—Steam yachts Wanda, Mr. James Stillman; Nada, Mr. H. H. Baxter; Reverie, Mr. Frederick G. Bourne; Theresa, Mr. Gustavus Sidenberg; cutter yacht Clara, Mr. J. H. Howard Adams.

Passed West.—Schooner yacht Fenella, Mr. W. A. Hazard.

STATION SEVEN, VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 7.—Steam yachts Random, New-York, sailed west; Aztec,



The Mariquita.

New-York for Nantucket; Viking, New-York, cruising east; Indolent, New-Bedford, bound home.

Sloops Jubilee and Pilgrim, Boston, arrived and sailed west. Cutter Marcia, Bristol, is in port, also sloop Volusia, New-York.

Yawl Linda, Boston, sailed for Newport.

Interred with Military Honors.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The remains of Col. Henry M. Black arrived from Chicago this afternoon and were interred in the post cemetery with military honors. The battalion of cadets under the command of Col. Mills was the escort and the following officers were pall bearers: Prof. Wood, Capts. Miller and Craig, and Lieuts. Pratt, Dyer, Allaire, McIntyre, and Thayer.

TO OUR READERS AND FRIENDS.

It will happen, notwithstanding the most careful calculation, unceasing vigilance, and persistent labor on our part, that the readers and the friends of THE NEW-YORK TIMES will occasionally fail to obtain their favorite newspaper of a newsdealer. The agencies through which all newspapers reach the public are human. It is not surprising that complaints should follow a failure to promptly secure a particular newspaper upon the morning of its publication, or within a reasonable time thereafter. For the purpose of reducing to a minimum such complaints and of aiding the readers of THE TIMES to purchase their newspaper with unfailing regularity, whether in the city or in the country, whether on steamboat or on railroad train, or at the Summer resort, will you kindly fill out the accompanying blank and forward it to THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Printing House Square, New-York City:

To the Publisher of THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

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INDIA'S CURRENCY CHANGE

THE SILVER QUESTION DISCUSSED IN THE BRITISH HOUSE.

Attacks on the Government Made by Bimetallist Members—The Chancellor of the Exchequer Defends the Action of India in Closing Her Mints to Silver—The Tales of Suffering, He Says, Have Been Greatly Exaggerated—An Extra Session of Parliament.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Mr. Gladstone announced in the House of Commons to-day that the Government intended to hold an Autumn session of Parliament. The announcement was received with loud cheering by the supporters of the Government.

Mr. Gladstone added that no adjournment would be had until the remaining stages of the Home Rule bill were passed and supply was voted.

The Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, President of the Board of Agriculture in Lord Salisbury's late Cabinet, asked leave to move the adjournment of the House in order that the changes in the Indian currency system might be discussed.

In speaking to his motion, Mr. Chaplin blamed the Government for persistently obstructing discussion of the question. The changing of the Indian currency system before allowing Parliament to express an opinion on the change was, he said, a matter of urgent public importance. If the House had waited for the Indian budget it would have been some time in October before it would have got a chance to expose the troubles arising from the Government's indiscreet action.

He could not, he added, blame the Indian Government, which had found itself confronted with bankruptcy on one hand or the closing of the mints to free coinage on the other. The latter policy was full of danger to the commercial interests of the world. This policy had been practically forced upon the Indian Government by the attitude of the Imperial Government. The Government of India had escaped a deficit by tampering with the currency and artificially raising the value of the rupee. The effect of this action had been to lower the pro tanto value of everything else. The Government had virtually mulcted the natives of India by methods which it had hoped would not be discovered.

The closing of the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver had necessarily led to such a fall in the value of that metal within a month as the world had never before known. There had been a tremendous wrong done the people of India, who held enormous quantities of uncoined metal. By a single stroke the Government had depreciated by 15 per cent. the value of the silver held by the population of India. A more flagrant act of public plunder had never been perpetrated by a civilized Government. The result had been a convulsed financial situation from China to Peru.

If the repeal by the American Congress of the Sherman act should become inevitable it would be partly due to the error that had been committed in India. A further fall in the price of silver must follow the repeal of the Sherman act.

Mr. Chaplin, in concluding, demanded to know whether the Government, before taking this action in India, had held any communication with the United States Government, and whether the Government, with their eyes now opened, contemplated persisting in the great wrong. The loss to holders of silver securities, he said, was already nigh £200,000,000, for which the Government must be held responsible. Their action could not fail to depreciate gold throughout the world, while increasing commercial difficulties everywhere.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, evoked laughter by saying that if the end of the world should come the right honorable gentleman who had just spoken would be found delivering an oration on the benefits of bimetallism. He declined to enter into a general argument, but he was quite prepared to defend the changes in India. The course taken by the Government, he said, was indicated to them by the Royal Commission of 1888, which pointed out the dangerous and mischievous effects which bimetallism, if adopted, would have upon India. The Government stood by those views.

That commission had recommended that India should have a free hand to deal with the matter, but should not involve the mother country by altering the fundamental principles of currency, as that would do evil both to India and to the empire at large. But it was not only the present Government that had declined to entertain the question of bimetallism. The late Conservative Government had acted similarly on that question.

Referring to the proposals of the United States at the International Monetary Conference at Brussels, Sir William said that the United States had proposed that the conference should entertain the question of some measure for increasing the use of silver in the currencies of nations. As a matter of fact, England had been almost the only power prepared to support such a resolution so far as it would not affect internal British currency. The Indian currency question had been reserved.

In conclusion, Sir William, speaking generally, denied that the populace in India were suffering as much as they were alleged to be. He also denied that the natives held the amounts of uncoined silver which it had been asserted they held. He contended that the Government could not do otherwise than act in accordance with the recommendations of the Herschell commission.

Arthur James Balfour, Conservative leader, said that this was not a political question. The Government had been driven to commit a financial crime, and they appeared to think that they ought not to submit to criticism of their conduct. Every one now knew that the existing Government had gone into the Brussels conference without showing themselves alive to the extraordinary gravity of the situation. The speech just made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer was virtually a sneer at the present financial situation. For the Chancellor of the Exchequer to get up and tell the country he regarded with absolute indifference what happened to silver, appeared to him (Balfour) to be something approaching lunacy.

Attacks on the Government's course were also made by Sir John Lubbock, the London banker, who sits for London University in the Liberal-Unionist interest, and by Leonard H. Courtney, member for the Bodmin division of Cornwall, who was Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees in the last Parliament.

Dadabhai Naoroji, the Parsee member, who sits as a Liberal for the Central Finsbury division, protested that the natives of India already felt the pinch of the change and that they would soon awake through suffering to the wrong done them.

Sir William Harcourt moved the closure of the debate. The motion was carried without a division.

THE SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

A New Chairman to Preside Over Its Deliberations Daily.

ZURICH, Aug. 8.—There are now eighteen nations represented in the International Socialist Congress, the total number of delegates reaching 385. Of this number 92 are German, 65 Englishmen, and 38 Frenchmen, while the remainder are made up of representatives from fifteen other nationalities, including Americans. The question as to whether Anarchistic and Independent Socialists should be permitted to sit as delegates was brought up again to-day, and, despite the action of the congress yesterday in deciding that only delegates from societies recognizing the necessity of the organization of labor concurrently with political action were qualified to sit, it was finally decided to settle the question by referring it to the Committee on Standing Orders.

The congress has adopted a rule to appoint a new Chairman daily. Herr Singer, the well-known leader of the German Social Democrats, filled the position yesterday. Mr. Argyriades, a French delegate, presided over the proceedings to-day.

THE FRENCH IN CHANTIBUN.

Siamese Commissioners to Remain in the Town During Its Occupancy.

SAIGON, Aug. 8.—Two hundred and fifty French sharpshooters and marines have left this place en route to Chantibun, the town near the Gulf of Siam which the French are to temporarily occupy in accordance with the terms of the supplementary ultimatum recently accepted by the Siamese Government.

The French will also occupy the river upon which Chantibun is situated. The town lies 175 miles southeast of Bangkok and does a very considerable trade with China.

BANGKOK, Aug. 8.—A number of Siamese Commissioners started for Chantibun yesterday. They are under instructions to remain in the town during the French occupation of the place.

M. Pavie, the French Minister Resident, returned to his post in this city to-day. The Paknam forts fired a salute of thirteen guns as the war ship Alouette, bearing the Minister, passed up the river. The Alouette responded.

MAYOR GILROY ENTHUSIASTIC.

He Inspects Col. Albert E. Woolf's Water Purifying System at Brewster.

BREWSTER, Aug. 8.—Mayor Gilroy, Health Commissioner Edson, Commissioner of Public Works Daly, and Engineer Birdsall came up from New-York to-day to look into the merits of Col. Albert E. Woolf's system of purifying water, an account of which was recently printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. The party was accompanied by Dr. Benjamin Lee of the Board of Health of Pennsylvania and Peter Hogan, the Civil Engineer.

The Mayor and party left New-York on the Pittsfield Express at 9:01 and reached here at 10:35. They were met by Col. Woolf, T. M. Montgomery, and J. C. S. Parchar, and went at once to the little plant below the railroad station. The system was explained to the Mayor who examined it closely.

Common table salt, one and a half pounds to a hundred pounds of water, is placed in a huge tank of water. Near the tank is a dynamo, which is run by a small engine. Running into the tank are electric wires, and this electricity decomposes the sodium of chloride and makes a hypochloride. After the water and salt has been electrified it is ready for use and is then a disinfectant for the water.

Col. Woolf, in explaining his discovery, said 100 grains of the solution would purify 1,000 gallons of drinking water. It would require 30 gallons of the solution to every 1,000 gallons of sewage.

Water was drawn from a sewer and the solution was placed in it. The water was cleansed in a very short time. The most interesting experiment was tried on quite a large scale. Near the plant runs the east branch of the Croton River. The Sodom Reservoir is about a mile above. The flow of the branch yesterday was at the rate of 75,000,000 gallons a day. A perforated pipe was passed across the stream and the solution was forced, in a spray, on the surface of the running stream. The amount of the solution passed into the stream through the pipe was about 700 gallons per hour. Samples of the water were taken from the stream below where the solution entered. Another sample was taken from the creek above. These will be examined by chemists connected with the Department of Public Works.

The owners of the plant say they have made tests and found nitrates in the water above the perforated pipe, but not below it.

Mayor Gilroy said: "It is marvelous. Of course I am not an expert in these matters, but it seems remarkable to me. I drank the water that had been treated by the solution and it was all right."

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A PRIEST.

Bishops, Priests, and Laymen at Bishop Watterson's Anniversary.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 8.—The Catholics of this diocese to-day celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the priestly labors of Bishop John A. Watterson. Among the letters of sincere regret was one from Henry Watterson, who explained privately to the Bishop why he could not be present.

The Bishop is forty-nine years of age and very popular with all classes of people. He was born at Blairsville, Penn., and educated at Emmettsburg, becoming a member of the Faculty of his alma mater and finally President in 1877. Georgetown College the same year conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. August, 1880, Bishop Watterson succeeded the late Bishop Rosecrans of this diocese.

Among the guests to-day were The Rev. William Henry Elder, Cincinnati; the Right Rev. Mgr. Windthorst, the Right Rev. John Conroy, New-York; the Right Rev. Thomas M. McGovern, Harrisburg, Penn.; the Right Rev. H. J. Richter, the Right Rev. Francis Chatbard, Vincennes; the Right Rev. William McCloskey, Louisville; the Right Rev. C. P. Maes, Covington, Ky.; the Right Rev. John S. Foley, Detroit; the Right Rev. P. Phelan, Pittsburg; the Right Rev. Joseph C. Rademacher, Nashville; the Right Rev. Mgr. Thorp, Cleveland, and hundreds of priests and thousands of people in visiting delegations.

Bishop Watterson celebrated pontifical mass at 10 A. M. Among those present were Gov. McKinley and Mayor Karb. These gentlemen and ex-Gov. Campbell were at the banquet this evening.

Presentations of great value were made to the Bishop, being the aggregate collections from the diocese. A monster procession closed the daylight part of the ceremonies.

IROQUOIS AT COLLEGE POINT.

The Eighth District Braves Have a Clam Bake and a Merry Time.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., Aug. 8.—The Iroquois Club, from the Eighth Assembly District, New-York, 1,500 strong, descended upon College Point to-day and took possession of the place. It was the club's annual outing, and the warriors were in ten divisions, each headed by a band of music.

Chief Alfred J. Murray led the attacking army. They made an impressive parade through New-York before embarking for the camping ground here, and arrived with prodigious appetites. They were transported here by the steamers Matteawan and Chester A. Arthur, and no fatalities occurred. During the day every form of athletics was tried, from football to fat men's races. At dinner time the invading hosts buried themselves in a colossal clam bake and ate their way out.

Among the funmakers and participants were Justice B. F. Martin, Justice William F. Moore, Justice Wauhope Lynn, Police Commissioners John J. Sheehan, James J. Martin, and John McClave; Police Captain Ryan of the Fifth Precinct, Capt. Deverell of the Tenth Precinct, Capt. Doherty of the Fourteenth Precinct, Joshua Gregg, Daniel Williams, Alexander McKeever, George Konow, Peter E. Pendergast, Charles E. Murray, Edward McGill, Dr. John T. Nagle, Alderman Patrick J. Ryan, Assemblyman William H. Walker, Capt. John Oakford, James Patterson, Assistant Supervisor Edward Hayes, and Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell.

Tables Turned on the Cowboys.

HENNESSY, Oklahoma, Aug. 8.—The boomers were out in force yesterday and turned a trick on a horse race that the cowboys will long remember.

A forlorn-looking Kansan brought a gray mare into the city and bantered the cowboys for a race. The cowboys had a short-distance horse that had defeated the fastest runners of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, and they were only too glad to get up a match. The race took place on the Strip, and $3,000 changed hands on the result. The little Kansas mare threw dirt into the eyes of the cowboy's pet the entire distance, winning by three open lengths.

Directly after the race a free-for-all fight took place, in which at least 100 men were engaged. Several men were badly punished.

Quarreled Over a Game of Cards.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Aug. 8.—A probably fatal stabbing affray occurred last night in the Blissville section of Long Island City. Charles McIntyre, eighteen years old, is lying in a critical condition at his home in Young Street, with two wounds in his abdomen and one in his left arm.

The wounds were inflicted with a pruning knife, and Samuel Smith is said to have done the stabbing. He has not been arrested. He lives next door to McIntyre and is the same age. They had quarreled over a game of cards.

Congressman Conn's Factory Shuts Down.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 8.—Congressman C. G. Conn of the Thirteenth District has closed his musical-instrument factory at Elkhart, the largest of the kind in the world, announcing that it will remain closed four weeks or longer if the financial stringency continues. Mr. Conn several years ago put his factory on a profit-sharing basis. Two years ago $8,000 in profits was divided among his men, and last year he distributed $14,000. One thousand men will be thrown out of work.

Sing Sing Camp Meeting.

SING SING, Aug. 8.—The annual Sing Sing camp meeting will begin Thursday and continue ten days. There are 100 families in the tents and cottages. As the new trolley railroad runs cars from the Hudson River Railroad station into the camp grounds, the attendance is expected to be unusually large this year.

Condensed Cablegrams.

—Count Andreas Bethlen, Hungarian Minister of Agriculture, has issued a statement showing that there will be a decrease of about 4,500,000 hundred weights in the wheat yield, 4,000,000 in rye, and 300,000 in barley, as compared with the yield of those cereals last year. The quality of the grain crops this year is much above the average.

—Emperor William arrived at the Island of Heligoland yesterday and was given a royal reception. He proceeded almost immediately on his arrival to witness the quick-firing gun practice.

THE PERSONAL DISCOMFORT and the worry of a constant cough, and the soreness of lungs and throat which usually attend it, are all remedied by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a safe medicine for pulmonary disorders and throat affections.—*Advertisement.*

Don't give away that old Coat and Vest, unless they are very old; a fresh pair of Trousers will make them look almost new.

$4 to $10; some of the lower-priced ones have been sharply reduced.

What a convenience, these stores of ours, to the man in need of a fresh Summer Suit and who doesn't object to a bit of economy!

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, { Prince, Warren, 32d St.

A GOOD SEASON AT SARATOGA.

From Present Indications the Hotels Will Be Crowded Next Month.

SARATOGA, Aug. 8.—A day of almost ceaseless rain was ushered in yesterday morning with a single clap of thunder at 6 o'clock that roused every sleeper in the village and startled those who were already awake. All the artillery of the storm, however, was expended in this single blast, and the rain fell till sunset to the unbroken rhythm of its own music. A rainy day in Saratoga means cards on the piazzas, the orchestras driven into the parlors, a great call for hotel letter paper, and the reading of the New-York papers down to the legal notices. All this happened yesterday, but to-day, with a cloudless sky, the air clear, and every green thing in radiant perfection after yesterday's bath, the full tide of August occupation here at the Spa is again on.

Gov. Flower, with Mrs. Flower and her sister, Mrs. Schley, left the United States Hotel this morning. Their private car was attached to the 10:10 A. M. train for Albany.

At the usual Monday ministers' meeting yesterday the Rev. J. W. Weddell of Philadelphia read a paper on "Hebrew and Greek After Graduation." Among the distinguished clergymen who took part in the discussion were the Rev. Drs. Huntington of Washington, Angier of Boston, Horton of Providence, Lewellyn Pratt of Norwich, and Prof. North of Hamilton College.

At the Grand Union the hotel men are quartered in large numbers in attendance upon the annual convention in session there to-night.

An audience which nearly fills the new convention Hall is listening to the oratory of Col. Robert Ingersoll.

The Grand Union Hotel announces a children's ball for Aug. 16. At this the usual order will be reversed, and where now children are not allowed in the ballroom after 10 o'clock then it will be the adults who will be stopped at the door, yielding the floor exclusively to the youngsters.

The lawn party for the Home of the Good Shepherd will take place Aug. 23. This is an annual happening of fashionable significance. All the prominent women of the cottages and hotels are patronesses, and their assistants are the prettiest of the pretty girls here. From 4 to 7 the grounds of the home present a brilliant scene, and the short avenue running off from North Broadway cannot hold the array of smart traps that bring the numerous participants.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Bowen and Miss Bowen are at the United States Hotel, just arrived from their Summer home at Woodstock, Conn.

Assistant District Attorney John D. Lindsay of New-York, who has been the guest for a few days of ex-District Attorney T. F. Hamilton at his North Broadway cottage, was hurried off yesterday by the opening of the August session of the New-York Grand Jury.

Bishop and Mrs. John P. Newman of Omaha, Neb., are resting here after their fifteen-thousand-mile trip, which encircled South America.

Last night's arrivals were the largest of the season. A full September is indicated from present bookings, so the hotel men say.

Mr. H. C. K. Smith of the Hamilton (Canada) Yacht Club, who has been at the Windsor for a month past, left for Toronto via New-York today to take part in the races of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club.

Late prominent arrivals include:

United States.—C. D. MacDougall, Auburn; J. D. Brown and wife, James A. Parsons, W. A. Wright, Mrs. V. Blacque, O. A. Salter and wife, Samuel W. Fairchild, Miss Florence I. Chauncey, L. Friedman and wife, Miss Estelle Friedman, New-York City; G. Haisler, Berlin; William Wiley, Birmingham, England; H. D. Northrop, T. E. Smith, Miss Chauncey, W. C. Story, Brooklyn; Samuel Elsas, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. G. Rogers, George E. Hall, Glens Falls; C. E. Blair, Scranton; W. Wallace Waugh, F. S. Risteen, M. Steinhart and wife, Miss Lillie Steinhart, Miss Edna Steinhart, Boston; Jacques Ritton, J. Cramery, Lyons, France.

Grand Union.—D. N. Thayer, Mrs. E. M. Taylor, E. C. Anderson, S. L. Hovey, wife, and son; W. L. Jacques, H. H. Brockway, Simeon Ford, John Martin, Jule D. Ryther, W. G. Woods, John F. O'Neil and wife, Frank L. Pommer, New-York City; Smith H. Newman, Hornellsville, N. Y.; E. M. Moore, T. J. Scollan, H. J. Rockwell, Albany; W. A. Powers, Palmyra; W. Hemingway, England; Joseph T. Coleman and wife, Philadelphia; Thomas H. Shannon, John M. Shannon, Lexington, Ky.; Mrs. John H. Burdakin, Miss Burdakin, Lester B. Burdakin, Dedham, Mass.; the Rev. J. T. Lynch, Hartford, Conn.; the Rev. T. Brosnahan, W. F. Romey, N. C. Goodwin and wife, Waltham, Mass.; E. Austin Jenkins, Miss Mary A. Jenkins, Baltimore, Md.; Miss Margaret Kernan, Utica, N. Y.; W. F. Townsend, Syracuse.

Congress Hall.—P. Divver, Matt J. Ward, W. F. Earle, L. Worth, John J. Hogan, Mrs. M. Warden, Mrs. W. V. Creighton, Frank H. Osborn, New-York City; Miss K. Connelly, Dr. A. P. Chase and wife, Brooklyn; Dr. W. H. Carpenter and wife, Oneida; W. B. Cheney, Utica; W. H. Harrington, Troy; R. S. Prince, W. G. Putnam, Edward, Rollins, Chauncey Grant, John Robbins, Jr., St. Stephen's, Canada; George B. Turpin, Macon, Ga.; Alexander Kalb, David Kaufman, Baltimore; Josephine Richey, Philadelphia.

Windsor.—William L. Stone, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; William R. Stone, Golden's Bridge; George S. Richardson, Herbert Anstey, T. Dusenbury, N. Geoffrey, J. Rubino, New-York City; A. M. Lindsay and wife, Rochester; Miss Lindsay, Miss Margaret Lindsay, Scotland; F. Hurtado, Venezuela.

Mansion House.—Mrs. Henry J. Stewart, Jr., Highlands, N. C.; W. R. Polson and wife, Mildred W. Polson, Miss F. S. Gulick, Mrs. L. Mauder, Miss L. Mauder, Mrs. H. Watzen, Brooklyn; Edith Raymond, Cornwall, N. Y.; Mrs. M. T. Lange, Miss Julia Lange, Miss Pauline Lange, Mrs. Fackler, Miss Fackler, Mrs. Wendelken, New-York City; Mrs. De Roode and son, London.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

"VENUS" IN REHEARSAL.—The stage of Palmer's Theatre was a flower garden of feminine beauty Monday when the first rehearsal for Rice's Boston production of "Venus" took place. E. E. Rice and Composer Gustave Kerker personally conducted. C. D. Marius, the English stage director, who is to assist in staging the opera, will arrive from London this week. The rehearsals of "1492" begin on Monday week, and will number but five, as there are no changes in the cast and the extravaganza is in perfect working order.

"THE BLACK CROOK."—The box office at the Academy of Music opens to-day for the sale of seats for the return engagement of "The Black Crook," which begins next Monday evening. This season's production is said to be entirely new, and many novel features are promised. The grotto and transformation scenes will be two of the largest and most expensive ever constructed. The grand ballet, "The Birth of the Rainbow," will be the chief feature of the production.

KITTY CHEATHAM.—Charles Frohman has engaged Kitty Cheatham, long a favorite member of the Daly company. Miss Cheatham will join Mr. Frohman's Empire Theatre Stock Company and will create a new part in New-York next January. Beginning in October she will play the part of Jane in a specially organized company for a tour of ten weeks in the Southern cities. Miss Cheatham was born in Nashville and is very popular throughout the South.

WILL HAVE ELECTRIC LIGHTS.—The late Jay Gould persistently refused to allow the use of electric lights in the Grand Opera House, and this was one of the reasons that decided T. Henry French to relinquish the lease of the house. George Gould does not share his father's prejudices, and an electric plant is now being established in the Opera House, which will add greatly to the effectiveness of stage pictures.

THE DRAMATIC NEWS, after a career of over seventeen years, has been forced to suspend publication because of bad debts. An eight-page paper called the *New Dramatic News* appeared yesterday under the editorial control of Augustus P. Dunlap. The new paper is bright and newsy.

MR. PALMER'S COMPANY.—E. J. Henley and Wilton Lackaye will be members of A. M. Palmer's stock company next season. Mr. Henley has wisely decided to abandon for the present his original plan of continuing to tempt fortune as a star.

THE HERALD HARLEM BRANCH, 262 West 125th st., is open every evening until 10 o'clock for the reception of advertisements for the HERALD and EVENING TELEGRAM at regular rates.

Gorham Solid Silver.

Admirers of beautiful products in Solid Silver will be greatly pleased by an inspection of our new designs in Table Ware, Jewelry, and novelties.

GORHAM M'F'G CO.
SILVERSMITHS
BROADWAY AND 19TH STREET.

CUSTOM HOUSE WEIGHERS.

Mr. Blatchford Tells the Investigating Committee About Their Work.

Daniel Magone of Ogdensburg, member of the Customs Investigating Committee, appeared at 8 o'clock yesterday morning at the Barge Office ready to go ahead with the investigation of the Surveyor's office. In course of time Poindexter Dunn and Wallace Macfarlane also appeared, and after another wait S. M. Blatchford arrived. Mr. Blatchford, who bears the imposing title of Surveyor's Special Deputy, was the only witness examined.

He testified to the general accuracy of a statement offered by Acting Collector Couch showing the expenses of the Surveyor's office for the fiscal year ending June 30 to have been $994,224.71. Mr. Macfarlane asked most of the questions, and Mr. Magone put in one or two at intervals, while Mr. Dunn sat in solemn silence and looked bored.

Mr. Blatchford said that the duty of the seven United States Weighers was to exercise general supervision over their assistants in their respective districts. The sixty assistant weighers did the actual weighing and took the figures from the scale beam, and the 175 weighers' laborers handled the merchandise. The amount of work to be done by the weighers' branch of the service varied with the fluctuations of import business. Last November had been the heaviest month. At such times temporary assistant weighers had to be appointed to help out.

The civil service requirements, he explained, made it impossible to shift men around from one department to another, and thus avoid hiring some of the extra men, because the law provided that the assistants, when needed to fill vacancies, must be appointed from the eligible list. All the employes in the office, except fourteen messengers and three Deputy Surveyors, came under the working of the civil service rules. There were 14 messengers, 310 day Inspectors, and 114 night Inspectors employed.

"Isn't that a larger force than necessary?" asked Mr. Macfarlane.

"No, Sir," said Mr. Blatchford; "it is not large enough. There is need of more men all through the service. Except for about twenty-five removals and a few deaths, I think the personnel of the office is about the same as in 1888. The civil service law has not, in my opinion, been of special value to the service."

MASSILIA'S PASSENGERS LAND.

Inspection Showed Them to be in Excellent Health and Spirits.

In spite of the fact that she arrived from the suspected ports of Naples and Marseilles, the steamship Massilia, which reached New-York yesterday morning with 316 steerage passengers aboard, brought no more serious sickness with her than a slight case of measles, the sufferer being a little child. Dr. Jenkins, who had the Massilia detained in Quarantine and who made a most careful examination of her, was delighted with the healthful condition of her passengers.

Dr. Jenkins gave out the following statement:

QUARANTINE, Aug. 8.

A biological examination in the case of the man, Lorenzo Moratio, isolated on Swinburne Island, has revealed choleraic bacilli. He is recovering. All the other passengers removed from the Karamania are in good health.

The Massilia arrived from Naples and Marseilles with all well.

WILLIAM T. JENKINS, Health Officer.

Lobster Clubites Ate Clams.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., Aug. 8.—A number of well-known Tammany braves journeyed to Point View Island, College Point, this morning, and spent a jolly day at Witzel's wigwam. The braves belong to an organization known as the Lobster Club of the Eighteenth Assembly District.

They were led by Chief Lobster John Duffy and a fine band. Three hundred subordinate Lobsters were in the party, and all wore felt hats and alpaca coats, a distinctive regalia. They came on the steamboat John Lenox, and were a merry crowd.

As guests they had Senator Plunkitt, Assemblyman McManus, and Aldermen Muh and Rinn, and Mr. Helreigel. After breakfast, some spirited athletic games were contested. The day wound up with a big clambake.

Female Contract Laborers Found

For the first time in the history of the immigrant station at Ellis Island, female contract laborers were detected yesterday. They are Matilda Talford, twenty-three years old, and Jane Lewis, nineteen years old. Both are Irish girls and came here on board the Circassia.

They were engaged to work in the silk factory of Cheney Brothers at South Manchester, Conn., and their passage had been paid by persons in the employ of the firm.

With the girls and bound for the same place, under contract, were Archibald Harrison, nineteen years old, and James Coles, an expert weaver. All four will be sent back to Europe.

POWER OF THE GRIP

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures its Bad Effects

Pains Driven to the Four Winds and Good Health Restored.

S. N. Mahan of Rockford, Mich., suffered an attack of the grip, and when the force of the disease was spent he found himself in a condition of extreme weakness. He procured a bottle of

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA,

and following is his statement concerning its effects: "Before I had taken one bottle I was feeling a great deal better. Up to the present time I have taken about four bottles; my appetite is now good, strength has returned, pains have been driven

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

to the four winds, and I can give Hood's Sarsaparilla credit for all. This medicine has also cured my dreadful cough, and I am well and happy as well as thankful." S. N. MAHAN.

HOOD'S PILLS act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

ARGENTINA'S NEW ENVOY

TO ARGUE THE MISSIONES CASE BEFORE PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

Don Estanislao S. Zeballos Is His Name—A Man of Note in Diplomacy and Literature—His Explorations of Argentine Territory—Student of the Paraguay War—The Missiones Lands in Dispute—Americans Who Have Helped Argentina—English Leanings Toward Brazil.

Don Estanislao S. Zeballos, the new Minister from the Argentine Republic to the United States, who is due to-morrow on the Spree, takes the place of a much older man, Don Calvò, who died after his appointment as Envoy Plenipotentiary to Washington, especially intrusted with the conduct of the case of Argentina against Brazil before President Cleveland.

The President of the United States was agreed upon by the two great republics of South America as a fitting arbitrator of their claims to a portion of the fertile territory, lying between the Rivers Uruguay and Parana, which still goes by the name of Missiones because the Jesuit fathers planted their missions there and succeeded in weaning the Guarani Indians from many of their heathen ways. They taught them to concentrate their efforts in agriculture, gave them some European notions of handicrafts, and drilled them in Church ceremonies, for the musical portions of which they showed great aptitude. The Guaranis were naturally good material to work with, since they are a peaceable, industrious, and faithful race. As the Jesuits were good judges of territory, each republic longs for the section of interfluvial land in dispute. The lines between the former Empire of Brazil and the Argentine Republic have never been properly fixed. Brazil was a Portuguese possession, the Argentine a Spanish. After Argentina broke away from Spain and set up as a republic on the plan of the United States, there was still less love lost between the two big countries. Naval and land wars between them have occurred more than once. The southernmost parts of Brazil, where a revolution is now in progress, are nearer Buenos Ayres than Rio de Janeiro, and the people resemble more the Argentines than the Brazilians.

Another thing bred discord: Although of recent years English capital has poured into Argentina, the English are not liked, for twice in the early years of this century English troops have captured the fort of Buenos Ayres and have been forced to capitulate. But, like Portugal, Brazil was always in the bonds of England. British seamen manned her vessels and British Ministers directed her policy. Argentina's greatest Admiral was an Irishman by birth.

In the naval war with Brazil in 1826-8 citizens of the United States helped the young republic with money and vessels. Admiral Brown's most brilliant commander was Commodore George Coleman de Kay of New-York. The first railway opened in the Argentine was built by Wheelwright, a North American. Thus there has always been a leaning toward the Argentines here, and a support of the Brazilian Empire in Great Britain.

Don Estanislao Zeballos is hardly past forty, but he has represented Buenos Ayres and his State in Parliament, and in 1890 was Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was bred to the law and took to journalism while still a collegian, becoming afterward editor of *La Prensa*. In the revolution of 1874 he took the chances of war and fought for freedom. He established the Geographical Society and organized expeditions to Patagonia, the lands of the Araucanians, the desolate grassy leagues of the Gran Chaco, and other parts of the Argentine but little known. He wrote: "Visit to the Araucanian Indians" and "Conquest of Fifteen Thousand Leagues." He has tried his hand at novel writing with success. "La Dinastia de las Piedras," "Painé," and "Relmu" are three novels that deal with Indian life and customs. They have procured him an enviable reputation as a literary man in his own country and in Spain.

Don Estanislao has been accumulating materials for a history of the Paraguayan war and is therefore well prepared for the contest with Brazil's representative. There is special significance in the selection of President Cleveland as arbitrator because the South American nations are perfectly aware that under him that spirit of aggression which sometimes makes itself seen in Washington toward the sister nations of America is quietly suppressed. Brazil, as well as Argentina, knows that its representative will be treated in Washington as courteously and fairly as any European nation with big fleets and standing armies. Each is fully aware that the decision in the Missiones case will be one on its merits and will put a stop forever to long-standing grievances. Both republics have Governments framed on the same outlines as our own; both are trying to get rid of unnecessary armaments while keeping enough power to prevent the separate States from becoming the prey of ambitious men.

Just now both Brazil and Argentina are having trouble with States in which civil war is going on, and both countries seem reluctant to use the power of the General Government to help one side or the other. Doubtless, in time, Paraguay and Uruguay will be absorbed by the two big countries. Meantime a point will be gained when the lands in dispute are definitely given to one or the other, or equitably divided between them.

President Schleisinger to Resign.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 8.—President Ferdinand Schleisinger of the Chapin Mining Company and the head of the Schleisinger mining syndicate, will tender his resignation within three days, to take effect at once.

The company has given its creditors absolute control of its property, which includes a lease of the famous Chapin Mine, with the understanding that after all the indebtedness is cleared away the property shall be returned to the stockholders of the company. It was only after this agreement was made by all parties interested that Mr. Schleisinger, who is practically the Chapin Mining Company, consented to be retired.

The plan of the creditors to realize on their claims against the company is well arranged on a business basis which promises to protect the property against utter demoralization and enable all the banks in Milwaukee holding paper of the Chapin Mining Company to realize 100 cents on the dollar with interest. It originated in the mind of Washington Becker, receiver for the Mitchell Bank. Receiver Becker will manage the property.

An Unprofitable Season.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 8.—The schooner May Belle arrived yesterday from the Japanese coast. From the middle of June to the time of sailing she got only 47 skins off Copper Island, which she left July 10, after meeting the Viva, which transferred 145 skins.

The May Belle reports the Agnes MacDonald with 2,450 skins. The Penelope had 2,000 skins, and was returning home short of provisions. The American schooners had had poor luck, with the exception of the Alexander and Ollie T. Alger. The Captain of the May Belle thinks many vessels are on their way back almost empty. He says that from the 1st of June vessels off the Japan coast did not average 50 skins each. The entire take around Copper Island was not more than 12,000, and many took only 300 to 400, the average being less than 800.

The coast catch this season was 27,000 skins, with an estimated catch around Japan of 32,000. This gives 59,600, less by 30 per cent. than was expected.

Headed for the Cherokee Strip.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 8.—In anticipation of an early issuance of the proclamation declaring open for settlement the Cherokee Strip, all roads leading to its northern border, and all trains passing through that land, are practically crowded with teams and people who are anxious to be in at the run.

As a rule, the intended settler is well provided with money, knowing that he will have to rely upon his own resources for almost a year. At least seventy newspaper outfits in Kansas are packed and ready for removal to favorite town sites. This rush, being practically the last, will be the greatest ever seen, especially into the eastern half. Many tramps are headed that way, expecting to secure claims for the purpose of selling out. They may bring about conflicts and trouble.

The Utes Enter Colorado.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 8.—The Utes have broken into Colorado in the western and northwestern part of the State. Bands of them have crossed over from Utah on their annual hunt, and aid has been asked by the settlers. Gov. Waite has called upon Gen. McCook and laid the situation before him.

Gen. McCook says that he will refer the matter to the authorities at Washington. The messages to the Governor are said to be urgent, asking that action be taken to protect the western part of the State.

AN EMBARRASSING SITUATION.

Member of the Canadian Government an Orangeman.

OTTAWA, Aug. 8.—The conduct of Mackenzie Bowell, acting leader of the Canadian Government, in moving a resolution condemning Gladstone's Home Rule bill at the recent meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of Canada may cause a split in the Dominion Ministry and a political crisis.

The Irish Catholics, who form a considerable part of the Thompson Government's following, condemn Bowell's conduct severely, and say they will call upon the Premier to repudiate his proxy's conduct, when he shall return to Canada.

The situation is peculiar. Sir John Thompson, the leader of the Government, is an Irish Catholic. Two other members of the Cabinet belong to the same nationality and creed, and there are also three French Catholic Ministers. The Cabinet is composed, therefore, of eight Protestants and six Catholics, and one of the Protestant Ministers, Mr. Patterson, is a strong Home Ruler. Yet Mr. Bowell, the acting Premier, has, by moving a resolution condemning Home Rule and directing that money be forwarded to the Ulster Orangemen, placed the whole Canadian Government squarely in antagonism to the policy of the present Government of Great Britain and seriously compromized his party.

The Canadian Home Rulers reason that the acting Premier acted for the Premier, and, consequently, Sir John Thompson and the whole Government must be held responsible for Mr. Bowell's conduct. The Catholic members of the Ministry dare not attempt to uphold Mr. Bowell's course, and, unless the Cabinet is reconstructed before next Winter, there is likely to be a lively discussion and possibly a crisis in Parliament over the matter.

Mr. Bowell, the acting Premier and Minister of Trade and Commerce, is an ex-Grand Master of the Orange order, and was for many years looked upon as its leader. But as a follower of Sir John Macdonald he on two occasions supported resolutions introduced in Parliament expressing sympathy with the Irish home rule movement. This caused the rank and file of the Orangemen to regard him as "unsound," and when Mr. Clarke Wallace, the present Grand Master of the order, was taken into the Government as Controller of Customs it became necessary for Mr. Bowell to do something to keep himself from being eclipsed.

When, therefore, he went to the Grand Lodge meeting and was called upon by the brethren to move a resolution condemning Gladstone's policy and authorizing the giving of Grand Lodge funds in aid of the Ulster movement, he could not refuse. Many of his political friends regard his action as indiscreet. They say it is not "good form" nor in the interest of Canada that the Government or Premier of the Dominion should take a stand in antagonism to the Government of Great Britain, and that Mr. Bowell ought to have refrained from identifying himself with the anti-home rule movement on public grounds.

The great question now is: What will Sir John Thompson do when he shall return to Canada next week—will he repudiate the conduct of his locum tenens or approve it?

The situation will be a delicate one for the Premier. If Bowell shall be in the Cabinet when Parliament shall meet next session, the Liberals—who are all Gladstone men and home rulers—will probably move a resolution in the House of Commons expressing disapproval of his conduct, and the friends of home rule on the Conservative side and in the Cabinet will be completely cornered.

They will either have to condemn Bowell's conduct or forfeit the support of their Irish and Catholic followers.

A somewhat similar, but not so difficult, situation arose last session over the action of Clarke Wallace, Controller of Customs, in making a speech at Kingston in which he denounced Gladstone as a traitor, and declared that it would be the duty of Canadian Orangemen to give active aid to their Ulster brethren in the event of their taking up arms against an Irish Parliament.

A resolution censuring Wallace was offered in the House of Commons by the Liberals, and twelve Conservatives, including two members of the Government, were compelled to vote for it. The Ministry narrowly escaped defeat. Many supporters of the Ministry excused their votes sustaining Wallace on the ground that he was not a Cabinet Minister, but only a subordinate member of the Government, and that at any rate they were not prepared to vote the Ministry out of power in the Premier's absence.

No such excuses would be available should a motion be made to censure Bowell, for he was, when he moved his Grand Lodge resolution, the leader of the Government and the representative of the Premier.

It is only a few days that some Irish Catholic Conservatives wrote to Sir John Thompson, who was in Paris, urging him to go to London before returning to Canada to interview Mr. Gladstone and show his sympathy with the home rule movement. But in view of the conduct of the Acting Premier it is not likely that Sir John will further complicate matters by following the advice of his friends.

THE TOPEKA COURT-MARTIAL.

Testimony that Tends to the Relief of the Accused Officer.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 8.—The court-martial now in session for the trial of Col. Hughes of the Kansas National Guard for disobedience of orders and giving information to the enemy is still taking testimony.

Witnesses to-day established that the Governor suspended the order to clear Representative Hall until Col. Hughes was released from command. The testimony also showed that the persons included in the order of ejectment were members of the House of Representatives, and that the officers of that body were afterward recognized by the Governor and the Senate and official relations were held with them as an organization.

It was also proved that the minority House fortified the hall and held it with an armed guard acting under orders of Adjt. Gen. Artz until they were dispossessed by the constitutional House, which went in a body unarmed and drove them out and took possession.

The Judge Advocate succeeded until to-day in shutting out all evidence showing the intention of the Governor to leave in possession of the hall the minority organization. To-day the court refused to sustain him in his objection.

The belief prevails that Col. Hughes will be found guilty in spite of the evidence and dishonorably dismissed from the service.

The court consists of three Populists, one Fusion Democrat, and one Republican.

A Harvey-Murder Suspect.

WATERTOWN, Aug. 8.—At Antwerp, this county, a tramp has been arrested who answers the description of the man wanted in Syracuse as the companion of Barnes, who murdered Detective Harvey there last week. The tramp was found in a box car near the Antwerp railroad station. He denies knowledge of the crime, but admits being in Syracuse a week ago.

The Syracuse authorities have been notified, and the man is being held for them. He refuses to give his name, and nothing can be done toward identifying him until the arrival of an officer from Syracuse.

Attempt to Steal a Priest's Body.

NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 8.—An attempt was made last night to steal the body of the Rev. Father Rice, the founder of the Niagara University, from the cemetery attached to that institution. Persons had gained entrance to the vault and were making good progress in securing the body when they were evidently frightened away.

Father Rice died in Dublin fourteen years ago and his body was brought back here for interment, being incased in a double metallic casket and placed in the vault. The ghouls had got through one casing and were boring through the second when arrested.

Capture of Boy Pirates.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 8.—Detective Denihy to-day captured William D. Buckingham, John L. Howard, and Charles F. Church, boys, who, with some companions, stole M. White's yacht and "played pirate" all along the Connecticut coast, raiding farmyards and chicken roosts and destroying considerable property.

The boat was abandoned in Madison and the boys scattered, part of them coming here. They belong to the same section where the boys live who recently stole rifles and other weapons from Healy & Bigelow and pitched a camp, making raids in the neighborhood.

Victory for Gettysburg Trolley Men.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 8.—Attorney General Hensel has refused the writ of quo warranto requested by certain citizens of Gettysburg to deprive the trolley line of its franchises on the battlefield, and decided all the points involved in favor of the trolley company.

Big Owner in Bank of Montreal.

MONTREAL, Aug. 8.—William C. McDonald, a wealthy tobacco dealer, to-day bought 300 shares of Bank of Montreal stock. He now holds over 2,000 shares, and is the largest individual shareholder the bank has ever had. The market price makes McDonald's stock worth $900,000.

BISHOP NEWMAN'S JOURNEY

HE SUMS UP HIS IMPRESSIONS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

In Visiting the Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church He Went Around the Continent—Growth of Liberal Sentiment in Catholic Countries—Interpreting the Constitutions—Trade and Resources—Pitiable Condition of the Emancipated Negroes.

Bishop John P. Newman of Omaha is in this city, having just returned from an official visit to South America, where he made the annual examination into the condition of the missions carried on there by the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He devoted about five months to the trip, and during that time went entirely around the continent, going first to the isthmus, crossing, and then passing down the west coast, through the straits, and up the eastern coast. Bishop Newman was at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday.

"The work done by the missionaries in South America," he said, "seems to me one of the most wonderful of any in which this work has been attempted.

"The Methodist Episcopal is the only one of the Protestant denominations which has missions in the South American countries. The Roman Catholic Church is the dominating one. The Church of England is established in the cities, but it is for the English who are there, not for the Spaniards. So it is with some of the Protestant denominations of this country.

"I found that our church has property worth about $700,000. From fifty to seventy-five men and women are engaged in teaching or preaching. There are 4,000 communicants and about 15,000 adherents of the Methodist Church. In Buenos Ayres one Sunday I saw 2,000 Spanish children at a Methodist Sunday school taking part in the exercises of Children's Day.

"The constitutions of the republics—or most of them at least—favor the Roman Catholic Church. But the liberal party in most of them is opposed to the union of Church and State, and because of the growth of this liberal sentiment there are evasions of the constitutional requirements that the Catholic Church shall be the recognized Church.

"Two or three illustrations of this occurred during my visit. At Lima I wanted to preach, and on consulting the authorities found that I would not be allowed to preach in Spanish, but might preach in English. In Uruguay I was again confronted by the Constitution, but it was interpreted according to the old maxim, that 'what is not forbidden is permitted.' As the Constitution did not specify against the Methodist forms of worship, I was allowed to preach."

"What is the condition of the countries generally?"

"Good. There are many fine cities, and the agricultural and mineral resources of the greater portion of the continent are almost boundless and not yet developed to a fraction of their possibilities. The chief thing which interferes with the more rapid progress of the country is the frequency of political disturbances, mainly factional in their origin.

"The great thing the South American republics need is trade with the United States. We are almost without representation in some of the cities. I do not know that the reciprocity treaties recently put into effect between the United States and many of the South American nations will result in developing this trade. It will be found on experiment that they have comparatively few things that we want, while we could send them articles almost without number.

"I studied particularly the condition of the emancipated slaves in Brazil and other countries where slavery once existed. They are in a most pitiable condition. They are illustrations of what I believe is true in all history that a people emancipated from slavery will never rise to any high rank as a people. It is only those who make the struggle and free themselves that may of themselves attain a position.

"The condition of the blacks in South America is probably no better than that of the natives in Africa. Little or nothing is done toward educating them or in any way benefiting them. They are left to depend on themselves."

Threatened to Shoot His Mother.

Harry Phillips, twenty-seven years old, of 422 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday for threatening to shoot his mother, but, as she declined to make a complaint in court, he was released.

His mother's name is Mrs. Clara Bebro, but he changed his name to Phillips when he became his grandmother's heir. Phillips and his father, Mark Bebro, came from England about twelve years ago and made considerable money with a patent machine. Recently, through bad investments, Phillips's funds became depleted, and he asked his father for money. They had a stormy interview, and Phillips failed to get any money.

Last week his mother arrived from England, and when he asked her for $300 she refused him. Then he threatened to shoot her, and she had him arrested.

Bills Must Be Approved.

Mayor Boody of Brooklyn is again absent from the city on a vacation. In his absence, President Pickering of the Board of Aldermen occupies the Mayor's chair. He met with Controller Corwin and City Auditor Weber yesterday, to consider the disputed bills for repairs of Justice Haggerty's court. They adjourned without taking action, in order to allow experts time to give an opinion as to the merits of the bills.

Corporation Counsel Jenks advised the Mayor, Controller, and City Auditor that they were legally appointed a commission to examine and pass upon such bills as those in dispute, and that they must approve them before they can be lawfully charged against the city.

Saving the Children's Lives.

This is a Summer of much suffering among the poor in the tenement-house districts. Apart from the usual hot-weather discomfort and sickness hundreds of families are experiencing actual want through the dearth of employment.

The Sick Children's Mission of the Children's Aid Society has long carried on a practical work of relief in this field of charity. The drain on its resources for medical aid and material assistance has been so great during the last month that the mission must have money to meet the demands made upon it. Those who can help its work with contributions, large or small, are asked to communicate with Mr. C. L. Brace, 287 East Broadway.

Suicide Rupp Left Three Widows.

Frederick Rupp, fifty years old and a maker of children's caps, killed himself with rat poison at 112 East Third Street some time Monday night. He is said to have had three wives living. Mrs. Rupp No. 3, whom he wedded six weeks ago, decided that she had made a bad matrimonial venture and she went away on Monday.

Before taking the poison Rupp wrote a letter of farewell, stating that his wife—presumably the last—did not appreciate him. The life of the suicide was insured for $2,000 in the American Legion of Honor.

Dinner to Joseph N. Ohmeis.

The seventieth birthday anniversary of Joseph N. Ohmeis, Honorary President of the Beethoven Maennerchor, will be commemorated to-morrow evening at Beethoven Hall, 210 Fifth Street, when Mr. Ohmeis will be entertained at dinner.

Delegates will be present from the Arion, Liederkranz, New-York Maennerchor, Independent Schuetzen, German Press Club, and other organizations. Among the speakers will be Dr. Joseph Senner, Dr. John Friederich, and Richard Katzenmayer.

For the Paralytic's Family.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has received $5 from Charles de Hart Brower to be handed to the Charity Organization Society for the family of the paralytic for whom assistance was asked last Friday. In acknowledging the receipt of the $5 the Charity Organization Society announce that $461 has been contributed up to date for this deserving object.

Smallpox in Williamsburg.

Henry Eiseman, a milk dealer of 226 Boerum Street, Williamsburg, and his wife and children have smallpox. They are in the Hospital for Contagious Diseases.

The Brooklyn Health Department yesterday closed up Eiseman's milk store and sent a corps of physicians around to vaccinate his customers.

FATHER DEAD, FAMILY NEEDY.

A Once Prosperous Hebrew Merchant's Wife and Children Destitute.

The Rev. Herman P. Faust of the Hebrew Christian Mission at 128 Forsyth Street says that the United Hebrew Charities often refuses to give aid where it is plainly needed.

"A case has come under our notice recently," Mr. Faust said yesterday, "which shows how negligent the Society of the United Hebrew Charities is. Joseph Korman, an educated Russian Hebrew, came to this country a year ago from Nicholai, Russia, where he had been a prosperous merchant at one time. He brought with him his wife and four children. He died last week, on Tuesday, at 127 Forsyth Street.

"He did not get along well here. Six months ago he became ill. His money was soon exhausted and his family became destitute. Two of his boys are old enough to work, but they could not find anything to do. When the case was brought to the notice of the United Hebrew Charities its agent said the boys ought to get work, and that was all the satisfaction the family obtained.

"The Christian Hebrew Mission was left to look after them. We had to bury the body of Korman and to look after the widow and children. The United Hebrew Charities refused to give help. The family is left utterly destitute. To make matters worse, some one entered their rooms to-day and stole two or three suits of clothing belonging to the boys."

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES found the Korman family at the address named. The rooms are neat, and the mother and children appear to be intelligent and worthy of assistance.

At the United Hebrew Charities it was said yesterday that more help had not been given the family because there were two boys and a girl old enough to work. "We told them if they would come here we would get situations for them. We offered the family $5 also at one time, which was refused."

OBJECTED TO THE AUTOPSY.

John Dorick Threatens to Sue a Brooklyn Hospital Physician for Damages.

Mrs. John Dorick of 147 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, died in St. Peter's Hospital Friday morning of abscesses. She had been ill a long time, but her physicians were unable to determine the nature of her disease. Her husband secured her admission to the hospital a week ago.

Her husband was notified Friday that his wife had died. He called at the hospital with an undertaker, but was informed that he could not have his wife's body until an autopsy had been performed to ascertain the nature of her disease. Dorick told Dr. Conkling that he did not wish his wife's body mutilated, and he objected to an autopsy.

The undertaker called again for the woman's body the following day and it was delivered to him. An examination showed that the forbidden autopsy had been performed. Dorick secured a death certificate, and on Sunday the body was buried.

Dorick now says he will institute proceedings against the hospital doctors, and particularly against Dr. Conkling.

Dr. Conkling justifies his action by saying that the autopsy was necessary. He also says he notified the Coroner's office and was told to go ahead.

Deputy Coroner Kelly says the Coroner's office knew nothing about the matter and no authority had been given the physicians to dissect Mrs. Dorick's body.

WHO WILL SUPPORT HIS MOTHER?

The Man Who Offered to Sell His Personal Liberty Arrested for Forgery.

William Bergmann of 203 Avenue A, who a few weeks ago advertised that he would sell his personal liberty to any person who would pay him enough to support his aged and indigent mother, is locked up in the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, on a charge of forgery. He was committed by Justice Connelly yesterday.

Bergmann formerly lived in Eldert Street, Brooklyn, and was acquainted with George Schmidt, a carpenter, of 161 Woodbine Street. Schmidt did work for the Republican Campaign Committee last Fall. He sent Bergmann to collect the bill, and Francis H. Wilson gave Bergmann a check for $69, payable to Schmidt. Bergmann forged Schmidt's indorsement to the check, and George Dornhoeffer of 72 Eldert Street cashed it. Bergmann then disappeared. Nothing was heard of him until he advertised for a purchaser for his personal liberty.

E. L. Goodsel of 103 Park Row employed Bergmann, and he also received letters from many persons containing money, all of which he accepted.

Schmidt secured a warrant for Bergmann, and he was arrested Monday.

Badly Cut at a Picnic.

The Wyoming Club had a picnic at Jones's Wood Monday night, and among those who attended were John O'Brien, twenty-two years old, and Miss Mary Henriette, both of 124 Cherry Street. About 2:30 A. M. yesterday O'Brien left his companion for a short time, and when he returned she told him that Joseph Murphy, twenty-one years old, who lives somewhere in Monroe Street, had insulted her.

Murphy, she said, had wanted her to drink with him, and when she refused he used insulting language. O'Brien sought out Murphy and advised him not to annoy the girl. Then Murphy abused O'Brien, and in a moment the two young men were fighting. Soon O'Brien uttered a cry and fell to the ground. Murphy fled, but was arrested before he left the grounds.

It was soon discovered that O'Brien had an ugly cut under the chin, and he was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital. In the Yorkville Police Court yesterday Murphy was held for examination.

Arrested for the Killing of Walsh.

Five men were arrested Tuesday night for complicity in the death of Eugene Walsh of 91 Tenth Avenue, who died Sunday morning at the New-York Hospital from a fracture of the skull received in a fight in West Seventeenth Street.

James Carton, a laborer, living at 432 West Seventeenth Street, was arrested Sunday, as was told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday. The other men arrested are Lawrence Ahern, twenty-nine years old, of 432 West Twenty-seventh Street, and Martin Scheinck, thirty years old, of 428 West Seventeenth Street, who were with Carton at the time of the fight with Walsh, and William Keirnan, twenty years old, of 502 West Sixteenth Street; John Shevlin, twenty years old, of 508 West Sixteenth Street, and John Keegan, twenty-one years old, of 62 Tenth Avenue, who were with Walsh.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday Keegan was discharged, but the other men were held for examination.

Some Ice Cream Is Not Wholesome.

Chemist Walter H. Kent yesterday submitted to the Brooklyn Board of Health a report on ice cream. He was requested to analyze the cream which recently made a number of persons in Williamsburg sick.

He says he made a careful examination of the cream which was alleged to have caused the illness of those who were supposed to have been poisoned, and he was unable to find in it any trace of mineral poison. As the cream was not fresh when he received it, he did not look for tyrotoxicon.

Mr. Kent says he inspected a number of other ice-cream factories and found many of them in an unclean and unwholesome condition.

The Board of Health will take steps to abolish factories such as Mr. Kent describes, or compel their owners to introduce cleanly methods in the manufacture of ice cream.

Suicide in Raymond Street Jail.

Julius Kempel, a prisoner in Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday morning. He stuffed a handkerchief into his throat and wound a piece of cloth around his neck so tightly that breathing was impossible. To make success certain Kempel twisted a sheet into the cloth to tighten it.

Kempel was a baker employed by Mrs. Berkhardt, 216 Montrose Avenue, Williamsburg. He was arrested two weeks ago for swindling a barber out of $2. Pending a hearing of the case before Justice Haggerty, Kempel was sent to jail.

No More Dishonest Clerks Employed.

Controller Corwin of Brooklyn was recently informed that there were still in the employ of the Tax Department several clerks who were guilty of irregularities similar to those of Lieut. Col. Clobridge and Capt. John Cutts. The Controller asked Chief Accountant Andrew B. Martin for information in regard to the reports, and yesterday he received a letter stating that some years ago the city lost $138 through the dishonesty of a clerk not now in the department and of a taxpayer who has since died.

THE JUDGE SAW THE FIGHT

AND DISTRICT ATTORNEY RIDGWAY DIDN'T INTERFERE.

Kings County Upholds Its Reputation as a "Paradise of Prize Fighters"—Decent Citizens Protest, but the Patrons of the "Sport" Complain Only Because the Dixon-Pierce Fight Was Not Brutal Enough—Coney Island Athletic Club Preparing to Defy the Law Again.

In the course of a conversation had with a representative of THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday a solid citizen of Brooklyn, who is intensely disgusted over the fact that Kings County has come to be known as a "Paradise of Prize Fighters," said in reference to the recent prize fight at Coney Island:

"When their managers arranged for John L. Sullivan and James J. Corbett to meet in New-Orleans and there battle, bruise, and bleed each other in the interest of 'sport' and the poolroom, great sympathy was felt for the city chosen, in spite of itself, as the scene of the displeasing encounter. Her streets were taken possession of by mankillers who kept the chronicle of their crimes notched on their pistol butts; by confidence men, bunko steerers 'skin' gamblers, and other outlaws who constituted the camp following of the two principal ruffians and their wandering court.

"It was a pirate horde that went on that lawless pilgrimage with the turbulence of Judge Jeffreys of infamous renown going with his escort of Kirk's 'Lambs' on the bloody round of his Assizes—a pilgrimage of fellows who reeked of county jails and vociferated 'fight' in the jargon of city Bridewells.

"So far as New-York was concerned, like Dogberry, it called the watch together as it heard the bulletins from the crime-invaded city, and thanked God that Superintendent Byrnes had rid it of such villains. The Tombs may have worn a desolate look, and the Police Justice felt a holiday in the air, made tolerable by the hegira of the jail-bird horde of bullies and loafers and common vagrant swindlers who poured into the city of the Gulf to the echoes of the 'Rogue's March.' But public content was vigorous and hearty.

"Not so in Brooklyn. As word came of the manner in which the drunken train of the 'fighters' spent the fruits of their thefts and cheats, a gloomy sense of wasted opportunity depressed the spirits of the political rulers of that city. They realized with painful keenness that they were actually losing money by not making it when the chance offered. Every other possible avenue of corrupt wealth had been seized upon and taken possession of. Here, clearly, was a new field—a field as lucrative as elevated railroading, electric lighting, horse racing, theatrical management, and all the rest. Their mouths watered to see the winnings of the thief and the low-browed pug and the diamond-wearing bunko man diffused so far away as New-Orleans.

"They were catching doves for their down, under cover of law and home rule in Brooklyn. Why not set fresh traps for turkey buzzards and mousing owls, with the view to 'pinch' their pin feathers?

"Out of discussions of these opportunities to spread their system of 'plucking' came to birth the Coney Island Athletic Club, which has been the means of glorifying Kings County among the criminal classes as 'The Paradise of the Prize Fighter.'

"It is this club established by Brooklyn politicians, not so much for their diversion as for their emolument—this club round which the same politicians have drawn their sacred circle, 'hands off,' so deep and strong that the District Attorney stands outside and *stops* his ears to its riotous defiance of the law—it is this club for which the Brooklyn of to-day is largely famous all over the United States.

"Clergymen may preach and newspapers may print their homilies until the skies fall and the larks tumble, but the Coney Island Athletic Club goes on forever growing in influence. The cries of its patrons are the shouts of a triumphant army. The clamor of its gladiators at times confuses proceedings in the Common Council chamber.

"Those of its officials who are not Aldermen and other public functionaries are quite as important and influential in public affairs.

"You may not recognize Hercules in the footprints of its athletes. But there have been nights when the 'boss' himself might have been seen shredding off his toothpicks from a stick of pine as a proof of his fervid interest in the current fight. On the same nights, indeed, almost the entire Municipal Cabinet of the City of Churches has spurred the contestants with wild vociferation. They could be told by their trail of tobacco juice and cigar stumps, when, after the finish, the feverish rush into the comfort of the fresh air became a sort of *sauve qui peut* among these visiting statesmen.

"On Monday evening last what the militant phraseology of the club calls 'a field day' took place. It was a match between Dixon, a negro, and the fistic prodigy of the Fourth Ward of New-York. Its issue was anticipated with great delight.

"Blood in unusual quantities was promised. Those who handled the fighters pledged themselves that the 'gaffing' should be sanguinary enough to gratify such connoisseurs as 'Paddy the Horse' (famous for his deeds of mayhem) and 'Mike the Man Eater,' another hero of the Fourth Ward. On the one hand it was discreetly rumored that the negro might possibly 'kill his man'; on the other it was anxiously hoped that the Fourth Warder would 'do the coon,' and thus forever clear the prize ring from the stain of including a blackamoor champion.

"Every effort was made to interest the City of Churches in this portentous *combat à outrance*, and, incidentally, the District Attorney and the other officers of the law. Had a herald taken his position under Mr. Ridgway's own personal window and reiterated hoarse announcements of the affair to that gentleman, between the outbursts of an ear-compelling band, he could not have done more to bid the attendance of that indulgent prosecuting officer in the interest of law and order.

"The local newspapers were full of anticipatory news. One of them joyfully announced, in huge headlines, that the men were 'in first-class condition for the affray.' Another local newspaper, proud of being able to regale the City of Churches and Homes with such intelligence, proclaimed that 'the men had weighed in,' and that 'Judge Newton balanced the scales.'

"This Judge Newton owns and runs race horses, arranges for and manages Coney Island fights, and, incidentally, dispenses justice in Kings County. Most of the diamond-wearing and horse-trotting functionaries of the county were absent on their Summer holiday. But the Judge's official patronage shed almost equal lustre on the affair.

"The midsummer night's festival began with what the *Sun* calls 'the appetizer of the evening.' Gourmets whet their appetites for dinner with a cocktail. So the patrons of the governmental arena are provoked by preliminary and tantalizing gouts of blood. Tigers used to be 'teased' in the same way with gobbets of meat red from the early-killed of the festivals of the Coliseum. It was, from that point of view, quite worthy of its title.

"The 'appetizer' was served in their commingled fluids by 'Denny' McBride and 'Tim' Murphy, both of whom, residents of New-York, found their only profitable fighting ground in Kings County.

"'In the fourth round,' says the *Sun*, 'McBride got a smash on the jaw and Murphy a hard one in his eye, which caused the blood to flow copiously. A second later the general appetite was whetted still more by seeing Murphy smash Mac on the nose and almost spread it all over his face. The blood was by this time running from the men in streams.

"'In the seventh round of the appetizer 'Mac's nose,' says the *Sun*, "was terribly swollen, * * * and he got a straight right from Murphy that made him wince.' In the eighth round the appetite of the spectators was still more intensified by a 'blow which caught McBride on the bridge of the nose and caused the blood to flow in a stream.'

"These are not the notes of an interne of the accident ward of Bellevue. They are the impressions made upon the straightforward sporting reporter of the *Sun* by what he calls 'the appetizer' provided by the Coney Island Athletic Club (official) for the patrons of the Dixon-Pierce conflict. This main event won but little favor. In the vigorous language of the ring, the race track, and of Kings County politics as well, 'it was,' according to the *World*, 'a selling plater against a stake horse and a two-hundred-dollar plater at that. The *World* further characterized the event by announcing that it was 'a finish fight' before '6,500 followers of pugilism (save the mark) for a sixty-five-hundred-dollar purse.'

"For fear Mr. Ridgway might not see the point of law involved, the *Tribune*, as well, says: 'Dixon receives a prize of $6,000.'

"But, so far as the 6,500 followers of pugilism who went to Coney Island to enjoy their sanguine 'appetizers' unmolested, the sixty-five-hundred-dollar prize-fight-to-a-finish was a disappointment. Everybody felt that in guaranteeing him protection and a 'red-hot show for his money,' the Kings County officials, athletic and otherwise, had basely deceived the very class between whom and themselves the most intimate confidence was supposed to exist.

"True that, according to the *Sun*, in the third round, 'Dixon smashed Pierce right and left with his terrific swings'; that he soon 'had the Fourth Warder's face covered with blood'; that he 'nailed him on the jaw repeatedly until Eddie began to reel'; that 'he cornered Pierce and with a succession of tremendous punches beat the latter down,' and that finally 'Pierce fell on his face in his corner and was counted out.'

"But nobody was killed. The bloodshed was less in volume than that which marked the 'appetizer.' The Fourth Warder had not slaughtered the 'coon', and the 'coon' had absurdly refrained from killing the Fourth Warder. Worst of all, the stain on the honor of the prize ring had not been removed by this 'affray' in the Paradise of the Prize Fighter. The blackamoor still prevailed.

"Disgusted with the 'show' insufficiently 'red hot,' disappointed by the paucity of blood and the absence of murder, the 'sports' went home cursing and berating that particular annex of the City Government of Brooklyn which had taken so much good money from the professional and amateur outlaws, only to give in return an entertainment so obviously and reprehensibly 'snide' and 'fake.'

"No matter. Judge Newton steps once more smilingly into the same old ring and announces that the 'match' between 'Charlie' Mitchell and 'Jim' Corbett will surely be fought under the same bland auspices, with the same precautionary signal, 'Hands off,' flying at the main entrance, and the same obfuscated District Attorney outside, restraining himself from indecently peeping in through a knothole at the 'show,' in the management of which not even Brooklyn would care, exactly, to see him included."

"Admired the Proceedings."

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

The attendance of Judge Newton upon the scene, in his character as a representative of the judiciary, should be a sufficient answer to those who declare that the set-to was contrary to law. A member of the judiciary should be a good judge of that question, and Judge Newton, the wearer of not only a judicial appellation, but of a name eminent in philosophy and mathematics, admired the proceedings and would like to duplicate them.

NOT PANIC-STRICKEN BY FIRE.

Nearly One Hundred Girls in a Burning Building—None Fainted.

A fire in the six-story building at 133, 135, and 137 West Twenty-third Street created much excitement in the shopping district yesterday afternoon.

There were nearly 100 girls and women in the building at the time, and, although they were greatly alarmed, the building is so well provided with stairways and fire escapes that all made their exit safely. Proctor's Theatre adjoins the building in which the fire occurred, but the performance there went on as usual, and there was no excitement among the spectators.

The fire was on the sixth floor, which is occupied by J. Bolton & Co., manufacturers of ladies' and children's cloaks and dresses. The fire was caused by a gust of wind blowing a curtain against a gas stove used for heating irons. Mrs. Bolton, the head of the firm, tried in vain to put out the flames. Then she gave the alarm to the girls employed on the floor, who were at lunch at the time, and they soon made their escape. There was no panic, but two of the girls became faint from fright and were helped down the stairs by their companions.

The fire was confined to the top floor, but before it was extinguished the floor was burned out and a section of the roof was destroyed. A great deal of water soaked through to the floors below. The building is owned by A. B. Darling, but is leased by the Cassidy & Son Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of gas and electric light fixtures. The damage to the building amounted to $2,500, and the loss is fully covered by insurance. The Cassidy Company suffered $1,000 damage to stock by water. The loss of Bolton & Co. is estimated at $4,000. The damage by water on the second, third, fourth, and fifth floors was $5,500.

SAID HE MISUSED TRUST FUNDS.

Charges Against Lawyer H. E. Dickson, Who Received Mellen Estate Rents.

Herbert E. Dickson, receiver of rents and referee for the sale of realty belonging to the estate of Abner Mellen, Sr., was removed from both positions because it was alleged there was a deficiency of $28,800 in his accounts. The facts came out in the partition suit brought by Sarah E. Mellen against Abner Mellen, Maria L. Kendall, and William C. Bannix, heirs to the estate of Abner Mellen, Sr., now pending before Judge O'Brien.

It is claimed that the amount not accounted for ($28,800) is partly protected by notes of Dickson's friends now held by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Sarah E. Mellen, in her affidavit, states that the estate consists of 204 Fifth Avenue, 6 Mulberry Street, and 516, 518, and 520 East Seventeenth Street, and that the property, when sold, amounted to $176,500, of which she is entitled to $15,893. Dickson was appointed receiver of rents and referee to sell the property Jan. 29, 1889, held his offices till April 12, 1893, and collected altogether $54,186. Then, according to the affidavit, Dickson appropriated funds to his own use.

Dickson was allowed to resign and Joseph A. Welch was appointed in his place. This was permitted because Dickson's friends deposited promissory notes made and indorsed by them and payable Feb. 12, 1894. The affidavit further states that these notes are unsatisfied and that the defendants are not entitled to more than $6,000 in the hands of Receiver Welch. It also appears from the affidavits that on April 22 the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company turned over to Receiver Welch $13,719.66 and on July 14 $7,090.02, making a total of $20,809.86.

Gen. Wager Swayne, who is a trustee of the estate, endeavored to persuade the heirs to allow Dickson time to make good the deficiency.

Says Meredith Is Not Insane.

Edward Meredith, who shot at Philip Daly, the gambler, in the parlor of a flat at the corner of Twenty-eighth Street and Fourth Avenue on the afternoon of Dec. 3, 1888, and who was sentenced on Dec. 20 of the same year by Judge Martine to eight years and ten months in Sing Sing, will appear before Judge Barnard in the Supreme Court, Poughkeepsie, this morning, on a writ of habeas corpus.

While in Sing Sing Meredith was a bookkeeper in Warden Brown's office, and soon after he had made some reflections on the management of the office he was sent to the State Asylum for the Insane at Mattewan. Since then his mother has made strenuous efforts to secure his release from the asylum, declaring that he is not insane, and she finally secured the writ of habeas corpus.

Groom Ninety-nine, Bride Sixteen.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 8.—One of the most remarkable matrimonial events on record in Mexico is reported from Coatzacoalcos where Santiago Imabell, a sprightly old gentleman ninety-nine years of age, who hails from the Philippine Islands, married a good-looking girl of sixteen, rich, and belonging to one of the first families in Minatitlan.

The groom was baptized half an hour before the ceremony.

Alleged Violator of Neutrality Laws.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 8—Deputy United States Marshal O'Donall has arrived here from Webb County having in custody Francisco Gonzales, an alleged violator of the United States neutrality laws. There are not many Garza revolutionists now in jail, but the border officers are busily engaged in scouting for them, and by the time the court convenes it is probable there will be a large number awaiting trial.

Mosher-Tilden Litigation.

Justice O'Brien of the Supreme Court yesterday granted the motion of Samuel J. and George H. Tilden, in the suit brought against them by Alfred Mosher for the recovery of $22,500, to send the case to Columbia County for trial. He also opened the default by which Mr. Mosher obtained a judgment of $30,000 against Samuel J. Tilden. He made it a condition, however, that Mr. Tilden pay costs and allow the judgment to stand as security.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Among the fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day were the following:

Connecticut.—L. C. Chapin, Pine Meadow; J. J. Ryan, Sharon; Burr Hawley, Stepney.

New-York.—Charles Walsh, Amenia, Dutchess County; G. N. Farnham, Jr., North Hannibal, Oswego County.

No Smallpox on the Obdam.

The steamship Obdam, from Rotterdam, which was detained in Quarantine Monday night, was released yesterday morning. One of the passengers was thought to be suffering from smallpox, but Dr. Jenkins on examination found that the supposition was incorrect.

FOUND DEAD ON THE DOORSTEP.

John C. Leahey of Williamsburg Thought to Have Been Killed by Robbers.

John C. Leahey, a wealthy real estate owner and builder, was found dead on the doorstep of his boarding house, 771 North Second Street, Williamsburg, yesterday morning, and it is believed he was murdered by sandbaggers.

Mr. Leahey was forty-three years old and a bachelor. He boarded with Mrs. Margaret Quinn. Mrs. Quinn was called to the door about 5 o'clock yesterday morning by loud ringing of the bell, and found a stranger on the steps, who told her that Mr. Leahey was lying at the foot of the steps, dead. The man did not give his name, but left immediately.

Mrs. Quinn aroused her neighbors, and they assisted her in carrying the body of Mr. Leahey into the house. Ambulance Surgeon Reilly of the Eastern District Hospital, who was summoned, said Mr. Leahey's death was caused by a broken neck. The back of his head was bruised, as if with a club, but the doctor said a fall might have caused it.

Mrs. Quinn thinks Mr. Leahey met with foul play. She says he left home Monday afternoon and she did not see him again until his body was found in front of the house. It was his custom to carry a large sum of money with him, but when found his pockets were empty. Neighbors say they believe he was sandbagged and robbed and that he afterward made his way to his doorstep and died.

Coroner Creamer will look into the case.

Senator McCarthy for Mayor.

Edward M. Grout, law partner of W. J. Gaynor, yesterday stated his views respecting the Brooklyn Mayoralty. He said he favored the nomination of Senator John McCarthy by the Democrats.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

There Was a Slump in Wheat, but It Partially Recovered Before the Close.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Wheat slumped 2c a bushel to-day, but recovered ⅜c of the loss. Corn closed ⅞c lower than last night. Disquieting, but apparently baseless, rumors of more financial troubles locally were chiefly responsible. In addition the trade was hoping the message would contain some suggestion of means to immediately relieve the present congestion pending the deliberate discussion of a permanent remedy.

Provisions acted strongly on the light receipts of hogs and closed considerably higher for lard and ribs, but at the last moment pork weakened and closed with a loss of from 10c to 12½c.

Wheat at the opening was about the same as yesterday's closing, ¼@⅜c lower, and with some fluctuations prices further declined 1¾c for September and 1⅛c for December, then fluctuated again, and the closing was about 1⅝c lower for September and 1⅛c for December.

An uneasy feeling existed, and there was rather free liquidation, notwithstanding the quantity of wheat and flour on ocean passage decreasing 1,632,000 bushels, reports of $3,000,000 more in gold coming to America, and the Illinois crop report being decidedly unfavorable, reporting the yield per acre the smallest since 1885, and the crop harvested the smallest for years. There was some shipping and some lots were worked for export, and more, it is said, would have been done but for the difficulty in selling exchange.

Corn opened firm, the hot, dry weather everywhere, except a few scattering showers through Colorado and the extreme Southwest, having this tendency, and the first trades were at ¼@⅜c advance. The market, however, immediately sold off, declining ⅞@1c on unfounded rumors coming from New-York of fresh financial troubles here, and in sympathy with wheat. The price worked up again about as quickly as it had declined, recovering about one-half of the break, but again sold off on predictions from Washington that showers were indicated for Kansas, Iowa, and Nebraska. The market changed some and ruled easier, and at the close the near futures were ⅞@1⅛c easier and distant deliveries ⅛@¼c lower. Selling of September and buying of October were features.

Prices for oats fluctuated ½c, and the close was weak at nearly the inside, with a net loss of ⅛@⅜c. The depression that affected other grains was the chief cause for the recession in oats.

Although Eastern shippers of hogs were out of the market, owing to the collapse of exchange, the receipts of the live animals were not enough to meet the demand, which came chiefly from local packers. The result was firmness in the provision market, although there was only a light trade compared with last night. Lard is from 20@22½c higher and ribs from 10@15c better. Pork was firm until just at the close, when it slid off 25c ₩ bbl.

Freights were dull and weak at 1¼c asked for wheat and 1c for corn to Buffalo.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 95 cars; 200 corn, cars; oats, 160 cars; hogs, 18,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	*Opening.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Closing.*
Wheat, No. 2—				
Aug	59¾	59¾	57¾	58⅛
Sept	61¼@61½	61½	59½	59⅞
Dec	68½	68½	67⅜	67¾
Corn, No. 2—				
Aug	38	38	37½	37⅝
Sept	40¼@40½	40½	39⅛	39¼
Oct	41⅜	41⅜	40½	40⅝
May	41⅞	42¼	41¼	41½@41⅝
Oats, No. 2—				
Aug	24	24	23½	23⅝
Sept	24⅜@24½	24½	23⅞	24
May	29½@29⅝	29½@29⅝	29⅛	29¼
Mess Pork, ₩ bbl—				
Aug	....	....	....	$12.00
Sept	$12.45	$12.50	$12.25	12.25
Oct	....	....	....	12.35
Lard, ₩ 100 lb—				
Aug	....	....	....	7.67½
Sept	7.65	7.72½	7.65	7.72½
Oct	7.55	7.67½	7.55	7.67½
Short ribs, ₩ 100 lb—				
Aug	....	....	....	7.10
Sept	7.02½	7.20	7.02½	7.15
Oct	7.07½	7.15	7.07½	7.15

Cash quotations were as follows: No. 2 Spring wheat, 58⅛c; No. 3 Spring wheat, free on board, 56c; No. 2 red, 58½c; No. 2 corn, 37⅞c; No. 2 oats, 23⅝c; mess pork, ₩ bbl, $12@$12.05; lard, ₩ 100 lb, $7.70@$7.75; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.15@$7.20; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $7@$7.25; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.62½@$7.87½; oats, No. 2 white, free on board, 26¾@27½c; No. 3 do, do, 26.

Articles.	*Receipts.*	*Shipments.*
Wheat, bushels	112,000	32,000
Corn, bushels	276,000	109,000
Oats, bushels	254,000	163,000

NEW-YORK COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—*O'Brien, J.*—Opens at 10:30. Calendar called at 11. *Class VII.*—1—Pritz vs. Quigley. 2—Tocci vs. The Mayor &c. *Class VIII.*—3—Gane vs. Rich. 4—Matter of United Book and Stationery Company. 5—Dix vs. Levy. 6—Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company vs. Silberberg. 7—Garfield National Bank vs. Van Brunt. 8—Shukert vs. Burton. 9—Klein vs. Consumers' Brewing Company. 10—Newmark vs. Newmark. 11—Burtus vs. Emmons. 12—Eichberg vs. Wickham. 13—Myers vs. Bolton. 14—Scheckpepper vs. United States Shutter Fastener Company. 15—McDonald vs. Wallstein. 16—Lilianthal vs. Levy. 17—Springer vs. Newport News and Mississippi Valley Company. 18—Matter of Zahn. *Personal Tax Calendar.*—Austen, Receiver of Taxes, upon: 1—Automatic Phonograph Exhibition Company. 2—Beamont. 3—Browne. 4—Carter. 5—Charles F. Risley Company. 6—Columbus Iron and Steel Company. 7—Damerel. 8—Darby. 9—Dr. J. Parker Pray Company. 10—E. P. Dodge Manufacturing Company. 11—Grasse. 12—Hulsemann. 13—Jacob. 14—Mather. 15—Nautical Publishing Company. 16—Noble. 17—Pearson. 18—Phillips. 19—Phospho Ammonia Company. 20—Rendsburg. 21—Reynolds. 22—Schuyler. 23—Stabb. 24—Syndicate Watch Company. 25—Sury. 26—Thalmessinger. 27—Union Glass Company. 28—Van Praag. 29—Wehn Pavement Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Will meet to-day to hand down decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—*Giegerich, J.*—Opens at 11:30. 8—Lipman vs. Dauphinais.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT — General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—*Freedman, J.*—Opens at 12. Motions should be made returnable at 12.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT — Chambers. — Adjourned for the term. Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk at 10:30: John Muller, Isaac Bernheimer Richard C. Greene, Catharine W. Woglam, George Woltart, Barbara Habermann, Elizabeth J. Martin, Ida Childs, Lewis H. Livingston.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—*McCarthy, J.*—*Held in Room 11 City Hall.*—Opens at 10. Motions must be made returnable at 10.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

REFEREES AND RECEIVERS.

Referees Named Yesterday.

SUPREME COURT — *O'Brien, J.* — Dean vs. Howe—Gilbert M. Speir, Jr. Prout vs. Askey—William P. Prentice. Union Dime Savings Institution vs. Davidson, (three actions)—Edward L. Patterson.

COMMON PLEAS—*Giegerich, J.*—Gold vs. Gold—Maurice B. Blumenthal.

SUPERIOR COURT — *Dugro, J.* — Gulick vs. Brown—Frank Schaeffer.

Receivers Appointed Yesterday.

SUPREME COURT — *O'Brien, J.* — Henry A. Morgan vs. Gilbert E. Jones—N. Lansing Zabriskie. Matter of Boss Steel Box Band Company—Joseph C. Rogers.

R. B. HARRISON'S DEAL IN TEA

HE TELLS HOW HE AND OTHERS WERE SCALDED.

Experience Gained by Publishers Who Accepted Stock of the Ceylon Planters' Tea Company in Payment for Advertising—The Ex-President's Son Criticises the Lawsuit of Watson & Farr—He is Amazed at the Presumption of the Claimants, Whom He Ousted.

Lawyer Clarence Birdseye said, during an argument on Wednesday, Aug. 2, before Justice O'Brien of the Supreme Court: "Russell B. Harrison comes into this court and presumes to speak for a company with which his connection is questionable. I think it is somewhat peculiar."

Thereby hangs a story, according to Mr. Harrison, who is the son of ex-President Harrison. The Ceylon Planters' Tea Company was the company to which Mr. Birdseye referred. An argument was being made in behalf of Mr. Harrison to have a judgment by default for $39,000 against the company in favor of Watson & Farr, exporters, set aside and the case reopened. It was alleged that Mr. Harrison was a stockholder of the Ceylon Planters' Tea Company. The judgment had been obtained on the claim that Watson & Farr had furnished money and advice in the conduct of the business of the tea company.

Mr. Harrison says that the attempt of Watson & Farr to enforce the alleged claim is prompted entirely by a desire to "freeze out" all the other stockholders of the company. Yesterday he made this statement:

"Long after the Ceylon Planters' Tea Company was formed we came in and took stock for advertising services, on glowing representations of the company's condition and prospective large profits. At the time the newspaper men were induced to go in, the firm of Watson & Farr, S. Elwood May, and R. E. Pineo owned the entire property and franchise of the company. The newspapers, among which were the *Commercial Advertiser*, *Mail and Express*, *Judge*, *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, *Life*, *Illustrated American*, *Metropolis*, Albany *Journal*, Indianapolis *Sentinel*, Chicago *Globe*, and many other newspapers and magazines, took stock in the company and rendered the full equivalent therefor by advertisements.

"The company opened sumptuous quarters in the *Judge* Building, so as (in the language of its President, as we have since learned,) to throw a 'glamour' around the enterprise. A glamour it was, for the newspaper men woke up suddenly and found, as a sequel to the failure of Watson & Farr about that time, that it was in debt to the extent of $39,000 upon an alleged claim of that firm, and yet at the same time Watson & Farr owned about two-thirds of the stock of the company, which was in a pool, and stood in the position, therefore, that, if the company was a success, they would secure the largest portion of the profits, not to speak of the salaries of officers elected by them, and in the event that the company was a failure would scoop all the assets, leaving nothing to the newspaper men but their experience.

"When this state of affairs was discovered, a meeting of the stockholders was called, at which it was determined to have a change in the management and to investigate the alleged claim of Watson & Farr. A committee was appointed for that purpose, and it reported that the moneys advanced by Watson & Farr constituted nothing but their contribution to the capital of the company, and that they had no bona fide claim against the company for the moneys so advanced.

"At the annual meeting of the stockholders held about that time, the holders of stock to the amount of about 11,000 shares placed proxies in my hands for the purpose of electing a board which would result in ousting Watson & Farr from the management of the company. They were ousted.

"Afterward, Watson & Farr commenced action on their claim and attached the property of the company, which, if enforced, would result in Watson & Farr getting what little there was left, and, as before stated, leave nothing to the newspaper men but a beneficial experience. This claim of Watson & Farr had been previously assigned to a national bank of this city to secure them on some loan, and when the bank found out the character of the claim it at once refused to have anything to do with it.

"In reference to the statement of the plaintiff's attorney about my giving a bond, it is hardly worth answering, as I can give a good bond for any amount, but the fact is I declined to give a bond where my only duty was to sign checks jointly with the President, and absolutely no money or property was under my control.

"Watson & Farr said they would enforce their claim by legal process. This meant long litigation and cessation of the company's business. The newspaper members then tendered their resignations and asked for a fair division of the assets. Without any notification or warning Watson & Farr attached the assets of the Ceylon Company and obtained a judgment by reason of the failure of the President and Secretary to make a proper appearance in court. It is this judgment which I am now attacking.

"You will see from this explanation that Watson & Farr had arranged affairs so that they could secure all the profits and salaries from successful management and at the same time, by enforcing this alleged claim, shut out the newspaper stockholders.

"One peculiar circumstance connected with this case is the fact that while Watson & Farr claim $39,000 they only sue for $23,000."

DIED FROM ORDINARY CRAMPS.

Nothing of a Suspicious Nature Connected with Martin Ford's Sickness.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 8.—Jeremiah Ford of 513 Park Avenue, Hoboken, reported at Police Headquarters in that city to-day that his brother, Martin Ford, a longshoreman, thirty-nine years old, had died suddenly from cramps at his home yesterday afternoon. He said his brother had been living at 119 Charlton Street, New-York, where he became ill yesterday morning. He had been attended by Dr. McLaughlin, but his brother removed him to his home in Hoboken and called in Dr. Rue of Garden Street, who found the man dying. Dr. Rue injected brandy and ammonia into the dying man's arm and gave him a stimulant, but without effect.

It was found that the man had been a heavy drinker and that he had been drinking when attacked with cramps. Dr. Rue, accordingly, refused to issue a death certificate, and told the dead man's brother to report the case to Dr. Converse, the County Physician.

Dr. Rue said to-day that he refused the certificate because he knew nothing about the case, and the man was dying when he arrived.

A Mrs. Walsh keeps a saloon at 119 Charlton Street, New-York, and it was not the home of the dead man. He had no home, and slept in trucks and out of doors. His brother said he was a "wayward man," and that his sickness was "rum cramps." His ailment was probably aggravated by his having been hauled to Hoboken in an open express wagon with the hot sun's rays beating upon him.

County Physician Converse and Coroner Parslow were both notified of the case this morning, but up to 6:50 o'clock this afternoon had not issued a permit for burial. Both Dr. Rue and Dr. McLaughlin say the man died from ordinary cramps, caused by drinking.

Five Men Terribly Burned.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 8.—There was a horrible accident in the converting department of the Bessemer Steel Works here this morning and five men were terribly burned by molten metal. The workmen were about to make a cast when the apparatus became unmanageable. With a hiss the hot metal flowed into the pit under the converter, and as it struck the water there was a terrific explosion. Foreman John Tilly, Robert McCloud, and Jesse Snell are all terribly burned. Two laborers, names unknown, also received injuries that may prove fatal.

A Worcester Expedient.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 8.—At a meeting of the Worcester Clearing House this morning it was voted to request the larger employers of labor doing business with Worcester banks to pay off their help in checks payable only through the Worcester Clearing House, the system to continue during the present scarcity of currency. Several large concerns have agreed to follow this method.

Carter Harrison's Remarkable Speech.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—A remarkable speech was made to-day by Mayor Carter Harrison. In an address of welcome to the annual convention of the Military Surgeons of the National Guard of the United States he said:

"There are 200,000 people in Chicago to-day unemployed and almost destitute of money.

"If Congress does not give us plenty of money we will have riots that will shake the country."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 8, 1893.

COFFEE—The spot market is dull and nominal at 16@16¼c for No. 7. Sales, 1,300 bags Santos at 16⅞c for the coffee.... In the option line, sales and exchanges of 5,500 bags Rio were made here, with the market closing quiet at 15@20 points decline, on the lower cables. Havre was barely steady at ¼@½f decline; Hamburg was quiet at ½@¾ pfennig decline. August deliveries stood at the close at 15.05@15.15c, September at 15.15@15.25c, (selling at 15.15@15.25c for 1,500 bags,) October at 15.10@15.20c, (selling at 15.15c for 250 bags,) November at 14.95@15.05c, December at 14.95@15.05c, (selling at 15c for 3,250 bags,) January at 14.80@14.90c, March at 14.60@14.70c, and May at 14.45@14.50c, (selling at 14.45@14.50c for 750 bags.) Stock of Rio and Santos at New-York to-day, 190,876 bags, and at the other distributing ports, 61,961 bags.... Warehouse deliveries here yesterday, 6,945 bags.

COTTON—Futures were rather irregular and unsettled, as influenced by an expected bad bureau report, free covering by shorts and heavy rains in Texas, and the close shows a loss of 1@3 points, and steady.... Aggregate business in future deliveries here to-day, 104,500 bales.... August deliveries stood here at the close at 7.41@7.43c, (selling at 7.44@7.49c for 2,000 bales,) September at 7.47@7.48c, (selling at 7.47@7.55c for 14,500 bales,) October at 7.58@7.59c, (selling at 7.57@7.66c for 27,800 bales,) November at 7.68@7.69 (selling at 7.68@7.76c for 6,900 bales,) December at 7.79@7.80c, (selling at 7.78@7.86c for 22,900 bales,) January at 7.89@7.90c, (selling at 7.88@8.96c for 26,000 bales,) February at 7.97@7.99c, (selling at 7.98@8.04c for 900 bales,) and March at 8.06@8.07c, (selling at 8.05@8.11c for 3,400 bales.)....And for prompt delivery, 103 bales sold to spinners at easy prices; middling, 7¾@8c....600 bales delivered on contract....Port receipts to-day, 1,492 bales, against 1,149 bales same day last year, and thus far this week, 4,269 bales, against 6,403 bales last week.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is dull and lower prices must be accepted to dispose of the free arrivals....Sales were about 13,800 pks, including 600 bbls Winter wheat straights at $3.25@$3.30, 300 bbls Winter wheat patents at $3.70, 1,000 bbls Winter wheat clears at $3, Spring wheat clears at $3, Spring wheat straights at $3.65@$3.75, 5,600 bbls Spring wheat patents at $3.90@$4.15, and fancy up to $4.30; 2,000 bbls City Mills at $3.80@$3.85 for the West Indies, City Mills patents quoted at $4.25@$4.50, 2,500 bbls No. 1 at $2.65@$2.75, No. 2 at $2.55, 450 sacks supers at $2@$2.30, fine at $1.80@$2.05, 150 bbls rye mixtures at $2.65, 1,200 bbls Spring bakers' at $2.45. ....Arrivals since our last, 15,038 bbls and 16,877 sacks, and export clearances hence, 4,476 bbls and 45,289 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 96,290 bbls and sacks....And of RYE FLOUR, 200 bbls sold, in lots, at firm prices, bulk poor to choice superfine, at $3@$3.25, and fancy at $3.35....And of CORNMEAL, 250 bbls Brandywine sold at $2.75; city coarse yellow cornmeal, in bags, quoted at 93c; fine yellow, $1.05@$1.10.... HOMINY CHOPS quoted at 80c....FEED at steady prices; quoted, 40 to 60 lb, at 75@80c.... COTTONSEED MEAL quoted at $1.25@$1.30 ⅌ 100 lb....RYE dull; nominal; Western and State quoted at 55@57c from track and for boatloads....BARLEY MALT neglected; Canada, country-made, 85c@$1; two-rowed State, 70@75c; six-rowed do, 80@85c; Western, 65@80c.

WHEAT—Spot was 1@1¼c lower and closed weak, with an active export inquiry....Sales, 389,100 bushels, of which 360,000 bushels to shippers, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at ⅝c under September, delivered; 40,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring at 1c under September, delivered; 88,000 bushels do at September price, free on board, store; 8,000 bushels do at ⅜c under September, delivered Aug. 15; 8,000 bushels do at ½c under September, forward delivery; 8,000 bushels No. 2 red Toledo at 1¼c under September, delivered; 32,000 bushels No. 3 Spring at 3¾ under September, delivered; 40,000 bushels ungraded red on private terms; 16,000 bushels do at 3c under September, delivered; 8,000 bushels No. 2 hard Winter at ½c under September, delivered; 8,000 bushels No. 2 red Winter at September price, free on board, afloat; 16,000 bushels No. 2 red Toledo soft at ¾c under September, delivered, and 8,000 bushels red Winter on private terms. The trade bought 16,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, to arrive, at ¼c under September, delivered; 8,000 bushels ungraded red at 2½c under September, delivered; 2,000 bushels No. 2 red Winter at 67c, elevator; 1,300 bushels No. 3 red at 64½c, elevator, and 800 bushels No. 4 red at 62½c, elevator....Quotations for spot wheat at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, at 67¼c, store; do, late August, at 68c, store; No. 2 hard at 69c, afloat; No. 1 hard at 72½c, afloat; No. 1 Northern, afloat, at 69½c....The clearances hence since our last were 250,185 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports 282,677 bushels....The receipts here to-day were 170,625 bushels, and in the interior 573,002 bushels, while at all Atlantic ports they reached 469,465 bushels....Options were fairly active and closed weak at a decline of 1⅛@1⅜c, as influenced by weaker cables, free realizing, large shipments from India, and a generally unfavorable view taken of the President's message. The amount on passage decreased 1,632,000 bushels....Future sales were 2,430,000 bushels, including 40,000 bushels August at 66¾@67¼c, closing at 66¾c; 1,120,000 bushels September at 68¾@69⅝c, closing at 68¾c; 55,000 bushels October at 70 15-16@72c, closing at 71c; 1,185,000 bushels December at 75 5-16@76⅝c, closing at 75½c; 30,000 bushels May at 81⅛@82c, closing at 81⅛c.

CORN—Spot was moderately active at a decline of ¾@1c....Sales, 89,000 bushels, of which 64,000 bushels to shippers, including 24,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 48⅛c, delivered; 24,000 bushels do at 48⅞c, free on board steamer Aug. 19, and 16,000 bushels do at 1c over August, delivered. The trade bought 8,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 48¾c, delivered; 8,000 bushels No. 2 White at 47½c, delivered; 1,000 bushels do at 48½c, delivered, and 8,000 bushels yellow at 48¼c, delivered....The receipts for the day were 58,400 bushels, and at the Atlantic ports 144,350 bushels, with, in the interior, 415,826 bushels....The clearances hence were 124,876 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports 151,135 bushels....Options declined ⅜@1¼c, with wheat and the West, and had a very light speculative demand. The amount on passage decreased 496,000 bushels. ....The sales of options were 300,000 bushels, including 55,000 bushels August at 47¼@47⅞c, closing at 47¼c; 215,000 bushels September at 47⅜@48⅛c, closing at 47⅝c; 30,000 bushels October at 48@48⅜c, closing at 48c.

OATS—Spot were ½c up on whites and ¾@1c lower on mixed, with a light jobbing trade....Sales, 48,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 38¼@38½c for 10,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 37c, No. 2 white clipped at 39c, No. 3 do at 38c, No. 2 mixed at 34@34½c for 15,000 bushels; No. 3 do at 33½c, rejected white at 36c, rejected mixed at 33c, No. 2 Chicago at 35½c, track mixed at 34@36c for 3,000 bushels, and track white at 36½@45c for 20,000 bushels....Options were dull and ⅛@⅝c lower, without features....Sales of options, 170,000 bushels, including 60,000 bushels August at 31¼@31⅝c, closing at 31¼c; 110,000 bushels September at 30¼@30⅝c, closing at 30¼c; October closing at 30¾c....The receipts here to-day were 76,650 bushels; exports, 420 bushels.

HOPS—Values remain firm, but the inquiry continues light, and brewers are supplied through old purchases....Choice State quoted at 22c and the best Pacific coast at 21@22c.

METALS—Tin dull; spot quoted at 18.65c.... Copper weak at 9.70c....Lead quiet at 3.25c.... Spelter quiet at 3.87½c.

OILS—For cottonseed oil the market was dull and featureless. There were no orders in the markets, and prices were quoted nominally unchanged at 35c for prime crude and 37c for choice crude. Yellow is unchanged at 43c, and white is quoted at 47@50c. Lard oil was quiet, but steady at 63@65c. Other oils were without change.

PROVISIONS—For hog products the market at the West was firmer for lard and ribs; packers were buying, and with some demand from "shorts" to cover contracts, lard closed at an advance of 17½@22½ points for to-day, and ribs were up 10@15 points. Pork opened 10 points up, and then further improved 5 points, but subsequently free offerings caused a decline, and the close was dull, at a loss of 10 points from yesterday's final prices....PORK quiet; easier; sales, 200 bbls; quoted at $14.50@$15 for mess, $17@$19 for short clear, and $17.50@$18 for family mess. At Chicago, August closed at $12, and September at $12.25....BACON opened 2½ points up for September, and then further advanced 15 points on buying by leading packers. Later there was a slight reaction of 2½ points, but the close was steady at $7.15 for September and $7.15 for October. ....DRESSED HOGS were in light supply, and with a fair demand, prices were unchanged and firm; quoted at 8c for 160 lb average, 7¾c for 200 lb, 7⅝c for 180 lb, 8c for 140 lb, 8⅛c for 120 lb, and 8¼c for pigs; interior deliveries, 37,000 head. ....CUTMEATS were in slow demand and easier for hams at 11@11½c for 12 lb average pickled bellies, 10½@11½c for pickled hams, and 6¾c for pickled shoulders....BEEF was dull and unchanged; extra India mess, in tierces, at $14.50@$17.... BEEF HAMS were quiet and easier with, at the West, $16@$16.50 quoted, while here $17@$17.50 was quoted....LARD—Western steam lard was dull, but, in response to stronger advices from the West and on a revival of the export demand for cash, prices advanced and the close was steady, with prices up 38 points for the day; cash was in fair demand from shippers, their purchases being 1,000 tcs at $8.12½, and the close was firm at $8.20 bid. Options—No sales. City steam was firm; sales, 180 tcs at 7¾c; refined was firm, with sales of 250 tcs to the Continent, closing at $9.15; South America was quoted at $9.50; compound unchanged and firm at $7.75; at Chicago September closed at $7.72½, and October at $7.65.... TALLOW—There was a moderate line of business done, 100 hhds of prime city changing hands, but the price was kept private. We quote nominally unchanged at 4¾c....STEARINE—Lard stearine was in light request and quoted nominally at 10¼@11c. Holders eased off a trifle in their views on oleo stearine, and 25 tcs of prime city were sold at 9 1-16.... BUTTER—The demand is mainly for fine grades, and a further advance of 1c was made to-day, with the feeling very firm, as receipts show considerable falling off....Western extra creamery, 21c; do, poor to prime, 16@20c; State creamery at 20½@21c for extra tubs and 20½c for pails; State dairy, half tubs, best, new, 20c; do, poor to prime, 17@19c; imitation creamery, 14½@18c; Western dairy, 14@17c; Western factory, 13½@16½c....CHEESE—The recent advance has rather checked the export demand and the business for the day is light, but receivers hold firm....Full cream State is within the range of 8¼@9½c for large white, 9¼c for colored, and 8@9½c for small size; part skims at 1½@6c; full skims at ½@1c....EGGS—The stock arriving shows considerable improvement, and is bringing advanced prices with an increased demand....State and Pennsylvania, 17c; Western, best, 15@16c; Western seconds, ⅌ case, $2.50@$3.25.

RICE—There is a good consumptive demand and prices remain firm....Domestic, poor to choice, 2½@5½c; Patna, 4½@4⅝c; Japan, 4@4¼c.

SUGAR—There is entire absence of demand, and the market remains nominally firm....Quotations: Muscovado, 89° test, at 3⅜c; molasses sugar, 89° test, at 3⅛c; centrifugal, 96° test, at 3⅞c.... Refined are fairly active and steady....Cut loaf and crushed, 5⅝@5 13-16c; powdered, 5 7-16@5⅝c; granulated, 5 3-16@5⅜c; standard A, 5 3-16@5⅜c; off A, 4 13-16@5⅛c; yellow, 3⅞@4 15-16c.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights continue inactive, but the lines make no reduction in rates, which remain nominally the same as yesterday. One load of grain was taken for Stettin at 3s 6d. Full cargo grain rates are steady, with one charter at 3s 3d from Baltimore to Cork for orders. Petroleum and general cargo freights are quiet and firm, vessels on the spot being in light supply. Charters: A British steamer, with 13,500 quarters grain, from Baltimore to Cork for orders, at 3s 3d; a British steamer, 2,324 tons, with general cargo from Newport News to Liverpool or Glasgow, at £3,600, option of London at £3,700; a British ship, to arrive, with 30,000 cases petroleum, hence to Calcutta at 14½c; an Italian bark, with 35,000 cases petroleum, hence to Java at about 18½@19½@20½c; a British bark, here, with 7,000 bbls petroleum from Philadelphia to Havre at 2s 9d; an Italian bark, with 4,000 bbls petroleum, hence to Oporto at 2s 6d; a British ship, 1,367 tons, with deals from St. John, N. B., to west coast of England at 40s; an Italian bark, 548 tons, with Kentucky tobacco, hence to Leghorn at 21s 6d; an Italian bark, with general cargo, hence to Genoa at lump sum; a British bark, 467 tons, with lumber, from Bear River, N. S., to Cienfuegos at $5.50; a British brig, 320 tons, with lumber from Fernandina to St. Pierre and Basse Terre at $8; a bark, 445 tons, with coal from Baltimore to Demerara, at $2.50; a schooner, 350 tons, with lumber, hence to north side of Cuba, at $6; a schooner, 319 tons, with lumber from St. Simons to New-York at $5; a schooner, with coal from Perth Amboy to Haverhill at $1; a schooner, with coal from Philadelphia to Galveston, at $2.30.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 8, 1893.

Receipts for this day:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals and Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Jersey City	216	....	42	4,453	685
Sixtieth Street	425	12	322	2,031	....
Fortieth Street	....	....	....	....	1,149
Hoboken	315	....	32	433	....
Total	956	12	396	6,117	1,834

BEEVES—Receipts were 56 cars: 12 cars at Jersey City, 25 cars at Sixtieth Street, and 19 cars by the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 44 cars consigned to slaughterers, 7 cars for export, and 5 cars for the market. Latest cable advices quote refrigerated beef steady at 9¾@10⅛c ⅌ lb; American steers at 11@12c ⅌ lb, estimated dressed weight. Shipments to-morrow will be: Eastmans Company, 1,640 quarters of beef in the New-York and 800 quarters in the Germanic; D. H. Sherman, 504 quarters in the New-York; Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, 208 live cattle on the Spain, which steamer will also take for M. Goldsmith 208 cattle. No trading; feeling steady.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts were 31 cars: 20 cars at Jersey City for the market, 9 cars at Sixtieth Street, of which 5 cars, together with 2 cars at Hoboken, were consigned to slaughterers. Good sheep and lambs in fair demand, and a little firm, while other stocks were rated steady. Sheep sold at $3@$5 ⅌ cwt; lambs at $5.50@$6.40 for common to prime; choice and extra at $6.50. Sales—S. JUDD & CO.—313 West Virginia lambs, 65 lb average, at $6.12½ ⅌ 100 lb; 31 Ohio do, 59 lb, at $6; 25 Ohio sheep, 89 lb, at $5; 117 do, 81 lb, at $4.75; 71 do, 81 lb, at $4.50. M. COLLINS—215 Indiana lambs, 66 lb, at $6.25; 101 Indiana sheep, 100 lb, at $4.62½; 123 ewes, 85 lb, at $3.50. D. M'PHERSON & CO.—270 Virginia lambs, 63 lb, at $6.25; 241 do, 64 lb, at $5.87½; 171 do, 58 lb, at $5.50; 279 do, 59 lb, at $5.40; 284 West Virginia do, 57 lb, at $5.90; 261 do, 58 lb, at $5.75; 121 Ohio sheep, 90 lb, at $4.25; 205 do, 90 lb, at $4.12½; 104 Kentucky do, 96 lb, at $3.75; 103 do, 90 lb, at $3.75. J. F. PIDCOCK—233 State lambs, 69 lb, at $6.50; 224 Pennsylvania do, 64 lb, at $6.37½; 236 Virginia do, 65 lb, at $6.20. P. S. KASE—60 Jersey lambs, 71 lb, at $6.40; 8 Jersey ewes, 85 lb, at $4. D. HARRINGTON—471 Kentucky lambs, 70 lb, at $5.90; 243 do, 62 lb, at $5.50; 202 Kentucky sheep, 108 lb, at $4.25. WILKERSON & SHERMAN—231 Kentucky lambs, 63 lb, at $6.25.

VEALS AND CALVES—With the 600 carried over from yesterday and receipts of to-day the market was well supplied, while the feeling is dull, but prices are about steady; 200 unsold at the close. Veals sold at $5@6¼c ⅌ lb; Western calves at 3½c; fed calves at 4c; mixed buttermilks and grassers at 2¼@2½c. *SALES.*—J. P. NELSON—150 Western calves, 172 lb average, at $3.50 ⅌ 100 lb; 120 buttermilks and grassers, 196 lb, at $2.25; 76 buttermilk calves, 202 lb, at $2.35. HUME & MULLEN—15 veals, 175 lb, at $6; 17 do, 158 lb, at $5; 31 do, 139 lb, at $5; 22 buttermilks and grassers, 211 lb, at $2.25; 4 buttermilk calves, 175 lb, at $2.50. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—7 veals, 170 lb, at $6.25; 4 do, 132 lb, at $6; 7 do, 118 lb, at $4.50; 3 fed calves, 210 lb, at $4.

HOGS—The arrivals were 13 cars: 3 cars at Jersey City and 8 cars at Fortieth Street. None for sale. Market nominally weak at the extreme range of $5.75@$6.50 ⅌ cwt; choice light might bring $6.75.

DRESSED MEATS—Dressed beef in fair demand; city-dressed native sides at 6@8c ⅌ lb, extra carcasses at 8½c; Chicago dressed at 6@8c, dressed Texas sides at 5@6c; dressed mutton a little firmer for good at 6@9c; extra heavy wethers would bring 9½@10c; dressed lambs firm at 8@11c; dressed calves steady; country-dressed veals at 6½@9c, few at 9½c; city dressed at 7@10c, choice at 10½c; dressed buttermilks at 5@6c; grassers at 4½@5c; little calves at 4½@6c.

BUFFALO, Aug. 8.—Cattle—Receipts for the last twenty-four hours, 4,400 head; total for the week thus far, 10,800 head; for same time last week, 8,560 head; consigned through, 420 head; to New-York, 1,200 head; on sale, 40 head; market opened dull; no very good here; closed dull for common, with a number of stockers unsold; stockers a drag at $2.25@$2.85; stock bulls, $1.75@$2 to $2.15. Hogs—Receipts for the last twenty-four hours, 3,300 head; total for the week thus far, 15,450 head; for same time last week, 28,850 head; consigned through, 1,850 head; to New-York, 1,800 head; on sale, 1,500 head; market opened dull and lower; closed weak; all sold; Yorkers, $5.95@$6; mixed light, $5.50@$5.90; mediums, $5.40@$5.50; heavy, $5.25@$5.35; roughs, $4@$4.50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for the last twenty-four hours, 3,400 head; total for the week thus far, 15,600 head; for same time last week, 12,800 head; consigned through, 3,000 head; to New-York, 1,600 head; on sale, 800 head; market opened lower for lambs; good sheep wanted; closed dull and weak for all but very best grades; lambs, good to choice, $5.25@$5.35; fair to good, $3.75@$4.50; fair sheep, $3.25@$3.50; good, $3.75@$4.25; extra wethers, suitable for export, $4.50@$4.75.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,300 head; shipments, 400 head; market 20c higher for natives, which are in demand; Texans 10c higher; fair to good steers, $2.40@$3.55. Hogs—Receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 400 head; market 20c higher; top price, $5.35; bulk of sales, $5@$5.25. Sheep—Receipts, 10,000 head; shipments, none; market 25c higher on both sheep and lambs; muttons, $4.25@$5.75; lambs, $5.25@$5.45.

EAST LIBERTY, Aug. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 160 head; shipments, 160 head; market unchanged and dull at yesterday's decline; no cattle shipped to New-York to-day. Hogs—Receipts, 900 head; shipments, 1,200 head; market opened active; closed weak; medium and light weights, $6@$6.20; extreme heavy, $5.50@$5.75; roughs, $4.50@$5.25; 2 cars hogs shipped to New-York to-day.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,500 head; shipments, 2,000 head; natives steady to strong; Texans 10c higher; prime, $4.70@$4.80; good to choice, $3.85@$4.65; medium, $3.50@$3.80; others, $2.90@$3.50; Texans, $2.15@$3.15; native cows and heifers, $1@$3.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,500 head; shipments, 2,500 head; best heavy 5@15c higher early, later weak; common neglected; light, 15c higher; grass and common, $4.25@$4.75; packing, $4.80@$5.10; prime heavy and butchers', $5.10@$5.35; prime light, $5.45@$5.65; light mixed, $5.20@$5.50.

STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—Flour in light demand; unchanged. Wheat was weak on selling, losing ¾@1c; No. 2 red, cash, 57⅛c; August, 58¼c; September, 58⅝@58⅞c; December, 66⅛c. Corn sympathized with wheat, closing 1c lower; No. 2 mixed, cash, 35⅛c; August, 35c; September, 35⅜@35⅞c; year, 34⅛c. Oats weak, dull, and lower; No. 2, cash, 25c; August, 23⅛c; September, 23½c. Rye and barley—Nothing doing. Bran higher; very firm; 56c, east track. Hay firm; new timothy, prime to choice, $11@$12. Flaxseed lower; 80c. Butter higher; very firm; separator creamery, 21@22c; choice dairy, 19@20c. Eggs firmer at 10½c. Lead very dull; 2.97½c. Spelter, 3.75c. Cornmeal, whisky, bagging, and cotton ties unchanged. Provisions heavy; quiet. Pork unchanged. Lard, $7.37½. Dressed meats—Loose shoulders, $6.75; longs and ribs, $7.35; shorts, $8. Bacon—Packed shoulders, $8; longs and ribs, $8.72½@$8.75; shorts, $9.12½@$9.25. Hams unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls; wheat, 107,000 bushels; corn, 95,000 bushels; oats, 40,000 bushels; rye and barley, none. Shipments—Flour, 15,000 bbls; wheat, 46,000 bushels; corn, 117,000 bushels; oats, 2,000 bushels; rye and barley, none.

BUFFALO, Aug. 8.—Spring wheat quiet; sales, 6,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, in lots, 65@65½c; 5,000 bushels do, cost, insurance, and freight, 62⅞c; closing, No. 1 hard, spot, 70c; No. 1 Northern, do, 64½c; cost, insurance, and freight, do, 62½c; Winter wheat quiet; sales, 3 cars No. 2 red, 63½@64½c; 2 cars No. 3 extra red, 59@60c; No. 1 white, 68c asked. Corn lower; demand light; sales, 5 cars No. 2 yellow, 46@46¼c; 6,000 bushels No. 2 corn, 45c; 1 car No. 3, at 45c; closing, No. 2 yellow, 45½c; No. 2 corn, 44¾c; No. 3, 44⅜c. Oats in fair demand and supply; sales, 9,000 bushels No. 2 white, old, 35½@36c; 4 cars new, do, 33¾@34c; 2 cars No. 2 mixed, 31c. Rye scarce; No. 2, new, 52c asked. Flour steady; good demand; best Spring, $4@$4.10; Winter straights, $3.20@$3.35. Rye flour, $3@$3.25. Millfeed firm; unchanged. Canal freights firm; wheat, 5c; corn, 4¾c; seed, 5c to New-York. Receipts—Flour, 79,200 bbls; wheat, 626,000 bushels; corn, 141,000 bushels; oats, 50,000 bushels; barley, 10,000 bushels. Shipments—Canal—Wheat, 304,800 bushels. Rail—Flour, 58,000 bbls; wheat, 256,000 bushels; corn 173,000 bushels; oats, 120,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 8.—Flour easy. Wheat easier; No. 2 red, 55c; receipts, 9,000 bushels; shipments, 1,000 bushels. Corn scarce; firm; No. 2 mixed, 44@44½c. Oats easier; No. 2 mixed, 24¼@24½c. Rye dull; lower; No. 2, 49c. Pork quiet; $14.50. Lard nominal; $7.12½. Bulkmeats quiet; $7.50@$8. Whisky weak; sales, 360 bbls at $1.12. Butter—Elgin creamery higher at 24c; others unchanged. Eggs dull; 9c. Cheese firm.

PEORIA, Aug. 8.—Corn steady; No. 2, 38c; No. 3, 37c. Oats quiet; easier; new No. 2 white, 25¼@25½c; No. 3 white, 26c; new, 24½@25c. Rye, nominal. Whisky firm; wines, $1.12; spirits, $1.14. Receipts—Wheat, 3,600 bushels; corn, 14,300 bushels; oats, 58,300 bushels; rye, none; barley, none. Shipments—Wheat, 2,400 bushels; corn, 1,950 bushels; oats, 83,600 bushels; rye, none; barley, none.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 8.—National Transit certificates opened at 60⅞; closed at 60¼; highest, 61; lowest, 60¼; sales, 5,000 bbls.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

Spirits of turpentine quiet and steady, with sales of 200 bbls at 25½@26c. Resins dull and easy at 90c@$1 for common to good strained.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 8.—Resin steady; strained, 75c; good strained, 80c. Spirits of turpentine firm at 23½c bid. Tar steady at $1.25. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1; soft, $1.60; virgin, $1.60.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 8.—Spirits of turpentine steady at 24¼c. Resin, E, 90c; D and below, 85c.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 8.—Turpentine quiet at 23½c. Resin firm; 80c, good strained.

COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Aug. 8.—Cotton easy; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 6 15-16c; good ordinary, 6⅝c; net and gross receipts, 389 bales, including 44 bales new crop; sales, 219 bales; stock, 19,263 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 8.—Cotton steady; middling, 7⅜c; low middling, 7c; good ordinary, 6⅝c; net and gross receipts, 116 bales, including 2 bales new crop; sales, 300 bales; stock, 8,745 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 8.—Cotton dull; good middling, 7¾c; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 7c; good ordinary, 6 11-16c; net and gross receipts, 213 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 54,583 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 8—3:45 P. M.—Beef in fair demand. Pork in poor demand. Hams and bacon in moderate demand. Shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, dull at 36s 6d. Cheese, tallow, spirits of turpentine and resin in poor demand. Lard—Spot in poor demand; futures in no demand. Wheat in poor demand; No. 2 red Winter dull at 5s 7d; No. 2 red Spring dull at 5s 7½d. Flour in poor demand. Corn—Spot and futures in poor demand; mixed Western, spot, dull at 4s 1½d; August steady at 4s 1d; September steady at 4s 2¼d; October steady at 4s 3¼d. Hops at London—Pacific coast in moderate demand.

Receipts of wheat for the past week from Atlantic ports, 25,100 quarters; from Pacific ports, 48,000 quarters; from other sources, 37,000 quarters. Receipts of American corn for the past week, 45,600 quarters.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—5 P. M.—Produce—Calcutta linseed, 41s 9d ⅌ quarter for spot delivery. Linseed oil, 20s 10½d ⅌ cwt. Refined petroleum, 3 15-16d ⅌ gallon. Spirits of turpentine, 20s 9d ⅌ cwt. Beet Sugar—August delivery, 16s 3¾d ⅌ cwt; October delivery, 14s 3¾d.

BREMEN, Aug. 8.—Petroleum, 4 marks 55 pfennigs.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read DAILY *by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)*

Letters for foreign countries need not be specially addressed for dispatch by any particular steamer, except when it is desired to send duplicates of banking and commercial documents, letters not specially addressed being sent by the fastest vessels available.

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 12 will close (PROMPTLY in all cases) at this office as follows:

WEDNESDAY.—At 11 A. M. (supplementary 1 P. M.) for EUROPE, per steamship New-York, via Southampton; at 12 M. (supplementary 1.30 P. M.) for EUROPE, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Germanic";) at 1 P. M. for CUBA, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana; at 1 P. M. for BELGIUM direct, per steamship Belgenland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Belgenland";) at *3 P. M. for PUERTO CORTEZ, per steamship City of Dallas, from New-Orleans; at 8.30 P. M. for NEWFOUNDLAND, per steamer from Halifax.

THURSDAY.—At 10 A. M. (supplementary 11 A. M.) for CENTRAL AMERICA (except Costa Rica) and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, per steamship Newport, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Newport";) at 12 M. for LA PLATA COUNTRIES direct, per steamship Basuto; at 12 M. for CURACAO, MARACAIBO, and SAVANILLA, via Curacao, per steamship Hollinside; at 12 M. for BARBADOS, PARA, MARANHAM, CEARA, and MANAOS, per steamship Justin, (letters for other parts of Brazil and for the La Plata Countries must be directed "per Justin";) at 1 P. M. for PROGRESO, per steamship Panama, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Panama";) at 1 P. M. (supplementary 2:30 P. M.) for NASSAU, N. P., per steamship Antilla; at 1 P. M. (supplementary 2:30 P. M.) for EUROPE, per steamship Augusta Victoria, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 1:30 P. M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam.")

FRIDAY.—At *3 P. M. for BLUEFIELDS, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 1 A. M. for BRAZIL and LA PLATA COUNTRIES, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Capua, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Capua";) at 1 A. M. for FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, and TURKEY, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre; at 2 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey must be directed "per Umbria";) at 3:30 A. M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 4 A. M. for SCOTLAND direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 6 A. M. for GERMANY direct, per steamship Saale, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe via Southampton and Bremen must be directed "per Saale";) at 10 A. M. (supplementary to 10:30 A. M.) for ST. CROIX, ST. THOMAS and WINDWARD ISLANDS, per steamship Caribbee, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee";) at 10 A. M. for DEMERARA direct, per steamship Tjomo; at 11 A. M. for CAMPEACHY, CHIAPAS, TABASCO, and YUCATAN, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 11 A. M. (supplementary 11:30 A. M.) for FORTUNE ISLAND and JAMAICA, also JACMEL and AUX CAYES, HAITI, per steamship Alene; at 1 P. M. for NORWAY direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla";) at *3 P. M. for TRUXILLO, per steamship Rover, from New-Orleans.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of New-York, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *11 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Hawaiian, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *13 at 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Hawaiian Islands, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Island, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, Hawaii, and Australia, via Vancouver, (specially addressed only,) close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, (sailing Mondays and Thursdays,) close at this office daily at 2:30 A. M. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 A. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to San Francisco daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving ON TIME at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

*Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Extra Supplementary Transatlantic Mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers at the hour of closing of supplementary mails at the Post Office, which remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1893.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN. FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $90 and upward; II. cabin, $50 and $60 a berth. Steamers sail from foot of 2d St., Hoboken.

Saale, Sat., Aug. 12, 9 A. M.	Havel, Tu., Aug. 29, 9 A. M.
Spree, Tu., Aug. 15, 1 P. M.	Elbe, Sat., Sept. 2, 10 P. M.
Lahn, Tu., Aug. 22, 5 A. M.	Aller, Tues., Sept. 5, 6 A. M.
Trave, W'd., Aug. 23, 6 A. M.	Saale, Sat., Sept. 9, 9 A. M.
Ems, Sat., Aug. 26, 9 A. M.	Spree, Tues., Sept. 12, noon

MEDITERRANEAN LINE.

New-York to Genoa less than eleven days.

Fulda, Aug. 19	Werra, Oct. 4	Kaiser, Nov. 25
Werra, Sept. 9	Kaiser, Oct. 21	Fulda, Dec. 9
Kaiser, Sept. 16	Fulda, Nov. 4	Werra, Dec. 30
Fulda, Sept. 23	Werra, Nov. 18	Kaiser, Jan. 6

Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY.

FAST LINE TO LONDON.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, HAMBURG.

Twin-screw express steamers.

A. Victoria, Aug. 10, 4 P. M.	Columbia, Aug. 31, 9 A. M.
Normannia, Au. 17, 10 A. M.	A. Victoria, Sept. 7, 3 P. M.
F. Bismarck, Aug. 24, 3 P. M.	Normannia, S. 14, 8:30 AM

First cabin, $90 upward; second cabin, $60.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO., 37 B'way, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic, Aug. 9, 3 P. M.	Germanic, Sept. 6, 2½ P. M.
*Majestic, Aug. 16, 10 A. M.	*Majestic, Sept. 13, 8 A. M.
Britannic, Aug. 23, 2 P. M.	Britannic, Sept. 20, 1½ PM
*Teutonic, Au. 30, 8:30 AM	*Teutonic, Sept. 27, 7½ AM

From White Star Dock, foot of 10th St.

Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers, $40 and $45. Steerage to or from the old country, $25. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS, FOR GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 54 N. R., foot of West 24th St.

S. S. CITY OF ROME, Saturday, Sept. 9, 4 P. M. Saloon, $50 and upward. Second cabin, $30.

Circassia, Aug. 12, 6 A. M.	Ethiopia, Aug. 26, 4 P. M.
Furnessia, Aug. 19, 11 A. M.	Anchoria, Sept. 2, 10 A. M.

Cabin, $45 and upward. Second cabin, $30. Steerage, outward, $23; prepaid, $24. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. For drafts, tours, &c., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

GUION LINE. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

From Pier B, foot of Grand St., Jersey City.

ARIZONA..........Saturday, Aug. 19, 11:30 A. M.
ALASKA..........Saturday, Sept. 2, 10:30 A. M.
ARIZONA..........Saturday, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage, $25. A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., Telephone, 3,095 Cortlandt. 35 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS, NEW-YORK—LONDON.

Steamers leave Pier 57, foot West 27th St., N. R.

MANITOBA..........AUG. 2

For freight and passage apply to NEW-YORK SHIPPING COMPANY, General Agents. Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL TO THE NETHERLANDS.

From pier foot of 5th St., Hoboken.

S. S. DIDAM, Thursday, July 27, 4:00 P. M.
S. S. SPAARNDAM, Saturday, July 29, 5:30 A. M.

Steamers call both ways at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. First cabin, $55 and upward; second cabin, $38; steerage at lowest rates. Apply for guide and terms to General Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

New-York to Seattle, Tacoma, &c.—First class, $43.00; second class, $37.00.

New-York to San Francisco—First class, $45.00; second class, $39.00.

New-York to St. Paul via Montreal—First class, $26.60; second class, $25.60.

E. V. SKINNER, 353 Broadway, N. Y.

Maine Steamship Company

The only direct line to Cottage City, Mass., and Portland, Me., connecting at Portland with all railroad and steamship lines for Bar Harbor, Old Orchard, Poland Springs, White Mountains, and all Eastern Summer resorts. Steamers sail every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at 5 P. M. from Pier 38 East River, foot of Market St., New-York. For information apply to HORATIO HALL, Agent, at the pier.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest. JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.

From Pier 29, E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.

SEMINOLE..........Friday, Aug. 11
CHEROKEE..........Tuesday, Aug. 15
ALGONQUIN..........Friday, Aug. 18

All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

FLA. CENT. & PEN. FAST F. & P. LINE via JACKS.
GRT. SO. FRT. & PASS'R LINE via CHARLESTON.
T. G. EGER, Gen'l Agt., 379 B'way, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—THREE STEAMERS Weekly from New Pier 35 N. R., foot of Spring St.

S. S. City of Birmingham..Tuesday, Aug. 8, 3 P. M.
S. S. Tallahassee..........Thursday, Aug. 10, 3 P. M.
S. S. Nacoochee..........Saturday, Aug. 12, 3 P. M.

Connecting with C. R. R. of Georgia and S. F. and W. R'y for all points in GEORGIA and FLORIDA, SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA, and LOUISIANA. Unsurpassed accommodations. First-class table d'hôte. For freight and passage apply to

J. D. HASHAGEN, E. Agt., S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. | W. H. RHETT, G'l Agt., Central R. R., 317 B'way.

R. L. WALKER, Agent Ocean Steamship Co.
G. M. SORRELL, Manager, New Pier 35 North River.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., —Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER—Wed. and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va.—Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West. Apply at general office of company, on pier, or at 5, 11, 229, 239, 261, 287, 317A, 352, 849, 944, and 1,225 Broadway.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway..........Near 32d Street

Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK. SOUTHAMPTON. LONDON.

New-York, Aug. 9, 2½ P. M.	Chester, Aug. 26, 4 P. M.
Paris, Aug. 16, 8 A. M.	New-York, Aug. 30, 7 A. M.

From Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher St.

Shortest and most convenient route to London.

Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender.

First cabin passage to Southampton, London, or Havre, $60 and upward, according to steamer. Second cabin, $35 to $60. Steerage at low rates.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Umbria, Aug. 12, 5:30 A. M.	Umbria, Sept. 9, 4 A. M.
Aurania, Aug. 19, 10½ A. M.	Lucania, Sept. 16, 9 A. M.
Etruria, Aug. 26, 4 A. M.	Aurania, Sept. 19, noon.
Campania, Sept. 2, 10 A. M.	Etruria, Sept. 23, 4 A. M.

From Pier 40, North River, foot of Clarkson St.

Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35 and upward, according to steamer and location. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE every Saturday.

LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent. Sat., Aug. 12, 4 A. M.
LA NORMANDIE, Rupé....Sat., Aug. 19, 10 A. M.
LA TOURAINE, Frangeul....Sat., Aug. 26, 4 A. M.

A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

FALL RIVER LINE

For BOSTON, NEWPORT, Providence, Cottage City, Nantucket, Cape Cod, White Mountains, Bar Harbor, and all Eastern points.

DOUBLE SUMMER SERVICE. Steamers Puritan, Pilgrim, Plymouth, and Providence in commission together. Leave New-York from Pier 28 North River, foot of Murray St., week days at 5:30 and 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 5:30 P. M.

Connecting Annex boat leaves Brooklyn week days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M., Jersey City 4:00 P. M. A splendid orchestra on each steamer. Folder giving details of service mailed free on application.

New Summer book, "Quaint Cape Cod," sent for 3c. postage; "Fall River Line Tours," 2c. Address Post Office Box 452, New-York.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, PROVIDENCE, ALL POINTS EAST, AND THE WHITE MTS.

Steamers Connecticut and Massachusetts leave Pier 29 (old No.) N. R., foot of Warren St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday; connecting trains leave wharf 6 A. M., due Boston 7:15 A. M., and 6:10 A. M., due Worcester 8 A. M. (Sunday train to Worcester from Union Station at 8:30 A. M. only.) Through Parlor Cars to White Mountains leave wharf except Sunday 7:15 A. M., due Fabyans 4:30 P. M.

AN ORCHESTRA ON EACH STEAMER.

STONINGTON LINE.

INSIDE ROUTE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, WORCESTER, AND ALL EASTERN POINTS. Only direct Sound route to NARRAGANSETT PIER AND WATCH HILL. New steel steamers MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE leave new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, including Sunday.

NORWICH LINE

FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH LINE, WATCH HILL, BLOCK ISLAND, AND ALL POINTS EAST.

Leave Pier 40 (old number) North River, (next pier above Desbrosses St. Ferry,) daily, except Sundays, at 6 P. M., connecting with new express train leaving New-London at 5:35 A. M., reaching Boston 9 A. M., Worcester 7:56 A. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Magnificent new twin-screw steel steamer RICHARD PECK, the flier, fastest steamer on Long Island Sound, and palatial steamer C. H. NORTHAM leave Pier 25 E. R. daily (Sundays 10:30 A. M. and 12 mid.) at 3:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., connecting with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North. These magnificent steamers are equipped with electric lights and call bells and furnished luxuriously throughout. Through tickets and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court St., Brooklyn.

MONTAUK STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED, new management, improved cuisine, for Orient Point, Orient, Manhanset House, Greenport, Shelter Island Heights, Southold, and Sag Harbor. Leaves Pier 23 East River, foot of Beekman St., New-York, daily at 6 P. M., except Sundays.

Saturdays, on and after July 1, will leave New-York at 2 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT.—Two boats daily, except Sunday, Pier 35 East River, ft. Catharine St., 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and from East 31st St. 3:15 P. M. Saturday afternoon boat leaves half an hour earlier. Sundays, 5 P. M. from Pier 35, 5:15 P. M. from 31st St.

HARTFORD.—New twin-screw steel steamer HARTFORD and sister boat CITY OF SPRINGFIELD leave Pier 24 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., reaching Hartford in time for early trains for Springfield, Boston, and Albany.

SOUTH NORWALK.—Steamer City of Albany, Beekman St., 2:35 P. M.; Saturdays, 2:00 P. M.; East 31st St., 3:00 P. M.; Saturdays, 2:20 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight

Day Line Steamers, NEW-YORK or ALBANY. Daily except Sundays.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. " 9:00 "

for Albany, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Po'keepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Returning, leave Albany 8:30 A. M.

CONNECTIONS:

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE, with down Day Boat.

RHINEBECK, (by ferry,) with Ulster & Del. R. R. for resorts of the Catskills.

CATSKILL, with special trains on Catskill Mt. R. R. and Otis Elevating Railway.

ALBANY, with trains for Niagara Falls and the West; Boston and the East; Montreal and the North, and with special trains to and from Saratoga.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ALBANY BOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE.

Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., daily, (Sundays excepted.) Direct connection with express trains to Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, Richfield Springs, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and Cooperstown. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga and Lake George.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL. (DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)

Leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; Saturdays, 1:45; Do. West 22d St. 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2.

For CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW-HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Steamers KAATERSKILL and CATSKILL leave every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., connecting with Catskill Mountain and Cairo R. R. and the new Otis Elevating Railway to the summit. Directory of Summer Hotels and Boarding Houses mailed free at pier or by W. J. HUGHES, Catskill, N. Y.

A.—TROY BOATS.—Steamer City of Troy or Saratoga leaves Pier 46, West 10th St., daily except Saturday, 6 P. M., connecting with Delaware and Hudson and Fitchburg trains. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

SAUGERTIES LINE STEAMERS FROM foot West 11th St., N. R., for Saugerties and intermediate landings, at 6 P. M. every week day. From July 2 to Sept. 2, inclusive, 1 P. M. Saturdays.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days 5 P. M., Sundays 9 A. M.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS LEAVE every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., connecting with Boston & Albany R. R.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.

Summer Schedule, in effect June 25, 1893.

FOR RED BANK, LONG BRANCH, ELBERON, OCEAN GROVE, ASBURY PARK, SPRING LAKE, AND POINT PLEASANT.

Trains leave station foot of Liberty St. at 4:30, (5:50 to Red Bank,) 8:15, 10:30, *11:30, A. M., (*1:20 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, *3:30, 4:00, *4:30, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

Trains leave station foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. at 3:30, 7:30, 9:10, *10:00 A. M., 12:10, (*1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, (*3:40, except Red Bank,) 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

*Denotes express trains.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

RUFUS BLODGETT, Supt. New-York and Long Branch R. R. Co.
J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt. Penn. R. R. Co.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt. Central R. R. Co. of N. J.

OTIS ELEVATING RAILWAY, Catskill Mountains.

Connects with 9:20, 11:20, and 3:30 trains on New-York Central, and 11:35 and 3:45 trains on West Shore Railroad. Also with Albany Day Boats and Catskill Evening Line.

A LIMITED TRAIN over the New-York Central on Saturdays at 1:45 P. M. for Catskill, without stop, connects with Otis El. R'y; due at the Mountain Station in 3 HOURS AND 30 MINUTES.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Fast Express Trains to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, and all points West.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave New-York foot of Liberty St.

For CHICAGO, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M., 12:15 night.

For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P. M.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9:00 A. M., (11:30 A. M. Dining Car,) 1:30, 3:30 P. M., (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. All trains run daily.

For Norfolk, Bay Line, 1:30 P. M., except Sunday.

Ticket offices: 172, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 400 Grand St., New-York; 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn. STATION FOOT OF LIBERTY ST., C. R. R. of N. J.

New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.

In Effect July 2, 1893.

9:00 A. M. COLUMBIAN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:35 A. M., Indianapolis 7:55 A. M., Chicago 10:00 A. M. next day.

9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—For Pittsburg, Parlor Car.

12:00 NOON. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 12:00 noon.

2:00 P. M. ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:50 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M., Chicago 5:30 P. M.

6:30 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Cars to Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cleveland. Dining Car to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 11:40 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M. next day.

7:50 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS week days, 7:45 P. M. Sundays.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:00 A. M. second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago. Arrives Chicago 7:30 A. M., (second morning,) Toledo 11:20 P. M., Columbus 7:15 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 P. M., (week days.)

5:00 P. M. SHENANDOAH VALLEY ROUTE daily, with Sleeper to New-Orleans, and 12:15 night, with Sleeper to Memphis.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

10:00 A. M.—"Washington Limited" week days, Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car.

3:20 P. M.—"Congressional Limited" daily, Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car, arriving Washington 8:25 P. M.

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS: 8:00, 8:30, 9:30, 11:00 A. M., 2:10, 4:30, 5:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 4:30, 5:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

9:30 A. M.—Atlantic Coast Line Express daily. Sleepers to Charleston, Columbia, Jacksonville, and Port Tampa; 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Jacksonville.

4:30 P. M.—Richmond and Danville Express, daily, Sleepers to Augusta, Memphis, and New-Orleans. Dining Car.

5:00 P. M.—Daily for Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK via Cape Charles Route, 8:00 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8:00 P. M. daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days, with Through Buffet Parlor Cars and Day Coaches.

FOR CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 3:30, 7:30, 9:10, 10:00 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturday only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. week days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M. (Do not stop at Asbury Park and Ocean Grove on Sundays.)

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express: 6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., (12:00 noon Penn'a Limited,) 12:20, 1:00, 2:10, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 7:50, 8:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, Express, 6:15, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00 A. M., (12:00 noon Limited,) 2:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:30, 7:45, 8:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 113, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, 134 East 125th Street, 264 West 125th Street, 251 Columbus Avenue, 737 Sixth Avenue, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; 129 Hudson Street, Hoboken; Station, Jersey City.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite Coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.)

Four tracks. Protected by Automatic Block Signal System. Trains leave Station foot of Liberty St.

Time Table in Effect June 25, 1893.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 4:30, 5:45, 7:30 to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30, 7:15 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 8:45 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 2:15, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night, excepting Saturday night. Sundays, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Pottsville at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 7:15 A. M., 6:00 P. M., 12:15 midnight.

ALL-RAIL ROUTE. For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south of Point Pleasant, 4:30, 5:50 to Red Bank, 8:15, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., (1:20 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For LAKEWOOD, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.

For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highland Beach, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c., From Pier 8 N. R., foot Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Normandie, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:45 P. M.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee.)

Excursion Tickets to World's Fair good for Ten Days, $17.00; also, Round Trip Tickets good until Nov. 15, $28.00.

Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily local to Suspension Bridge and Catskill Mountains, except Sundays, west of Coeyman's Junction. Sleeping car New-York to Bloomville Sundays only. Can be occupied 9 P. M.

7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor car to Albany Sundays only.

10:10 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, except Saturday for Toronto.

A 11:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Bloomville and Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor cars to Bloomville and New-Paltz.

B 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.

1:15 P. M. Saturdays only. Half-Holiday Special to Catskill Mountains. Parlor car attached.

C 3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga. Parlor cars attached Saturdays to Bloomville and Caldwell, Lake George.

C 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.

5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor car to Kingston.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.

A. B. C. Leaves Brooklyn by Annex: A, 10:00; B, 11:00 A. M.; C, 3:00 P. M. Jersey City, P. R. R. Station; A, 10:40; B, 11:20 A. M.; C, 3:28 P. M.

HAVERSTRAW LOCALS, 7:00 A. M., 2:45, *5:35, 7:45 P. M.

NEWBURG LOCALS, 8:25, *10:10 A. M., *1:15, 4:30, 5:15, *6:30, *11:45 P. M. *Daily.

Wagner Sleeping Cars for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago on all through trains.

For tickets, time tables, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, or information, apply offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., Annex Office, foot Fulton St.; New-York City, 113, 291, 363, 785, and 942 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., 53 West 125th St., and at stations.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

N.Y., ONTARIO & WESTERN R. R.

Excursion Tickets, New-York to Chicago and Return, $28.00.

SPECIAL COACH EXCURSION ON SATURDAY, AUG. 12, AND WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16, AT $17.00.

Through trains for Chicago and the World's Fair leave foot of West 42d St. as follows, 15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:

9:45 A. M. daily, via Niagara Falls. Through Pullman sleepers New-York to Chicago. Arrives Detroit 1:45 P. M., Chicago 8:30 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M.

7:45 P. M. daily, via Niagara Falls. Reclining chair car (seats free) New-York to Niagara Falls. Through Pullman sleepers New-York to Chicago. Arrives Detroit 9:40 P. M., Chicago 7:32 A. M., St. Louis 8:00 P. M.

8:45 A. M. (except Sunday) for West Cornwall, Orr's Mills, Campbell Hall, Lake Mohonk, Lake Minnewaska, and Wallkill Valley Railroad stations, Stony Ford, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Summitville, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, and Liberty.

9:45 A. M. (daily) for Middletown, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Liberty, White Lake, Carbondale, Scranton, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, Niagara Falls.

1:45 P. M. (Saturdays only) for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Summitville, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Liberty, White Lake, Livingston Manor.

3:15 P. M. (except Sunday) Vestibuled Limited for Lake Mohonk, Lake Minnewaska, and Wallkill Valley Railroad stations, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Mountain Dale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, Parksville, and Livingston Manor.

4:30 P. M. (except Sunday) for West Cornwall, Orr's Mills, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Summitville, Ellenville, and all intermediate points.

7:45 P. M. (daily) for Middletown, Summitville, Fallsburgh, Liberty, Livingston Manor, Rockland, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, Niagara Falls.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 371 Broadway. New-York Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage to destination.

J. C. ANDERSON, G. P. A., 56 Beaver St., New-York.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS

All trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street; the only railroad station in the City. Trains leave as follows:

EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Fastest train in the world. No extra fare.

ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8:33 A. M.—Except Sundays. For the Saranacs, Loon Lake, and Montreal. Wagner Service.

CHICAGO FAST MAIL.
9:10 A. M.—Daily for Chicago, except Sunday for Richfield Springs. Wagner Service.

SARATOGA AND LAKE GEORGE SPECIAL.
9:20 A. M.—Except Sunday. Connects for Catskills, Green Mountains, and Montreal.

NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED.
10:00 A. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 9:45 A. M. next day. Complete Wagner Service.

DAY EXPRESS.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Saturday train runs to Cleveland and Detroit only.

WORLD'S FAIR SPECIAL.
12:00 NOON.—Daily. Due Chicago 1:00 P. M. next day. Wagner Service. Dining Car.

SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M. No extra fare.

SATURDAY SARATOGA LIMITED.
1:45 P. M.—Saturday only. Connects at Catskill for principal points in the mountains.

EXPOSITION FLYER, (LIMITED.)
GREAT 20-HOUR TRAIN TO CHICAGO.
FOR THROUGH PASSENGERS ONLY.
3:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 10 A. M. next day. Complete Wagner Service.

ALBANY, TROY, & SARATOGA SPECIAL.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. Connects for Catskill Mountains. Drawing-Room Cars.

NORTH SHORE LIMITED.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Detroit 8:55 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Wagner Service.

FAST WESTERN EXPRESS.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 9:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M. Wagner Service.

NORTHERN EXPRESS.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. Due Burlington 4:45 A. M., Plattsburg 4:25, Montreal 6:45 A. M.

ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—Daily. For Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Malone, and Montreal.

BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, AND 1,000 ISLANDS SPECIAL.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Clayton 5:45, Buffalo 7:30, Niagara Falls 8:50 A. M.

CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—Daily. Cincinnati 7:30, Indianapolis 10:45 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M.

LIMITED FAST MAIL.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Sleeping Car Passengers for Rochester only carried on this train.

CHICAGO NIGHT EXPRESS.
9:15 P. M.—Daily for Chicago and Cape Vincent, (Thousand Islands.) Wagner Service.

PITTSFIELD, LENOX, NORTH ADAMS, AND THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.

Two through trains, with Drawing-Room Cars, to Pittsfield daily, except Sunday: 9:01 A. M., due Pittsfield 1:35, North Adams 2:30 P. M.; 3:50 P. M., due Pittsfield 8:10, North Adams 9:10 P. M.

Fast Berkshire Express, Fridays and Saturdays only, at 2:28 P. M.; arrives Pittsfield 6:15 P. M.

For time of local trains, tickets, and space in Sleeping Cars apply at Grand Central Station or at 113, 261, 413, 785, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Above trains, except those leaving at 9:30, 8:33, 9:10, 9:20 A. M., 1:45, 3:00, 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., stop at 138th St.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

READING RAILROAD SYSTEM.

Anthracite Coal—No Smoke—No Cinders.

Time Table in effect May 14, 1893.

LEHIGH VALLEY DIVISION.

TRAINS leave foot of Liberty St., North River.

For Chicago........11:30 A. M., 6:00, 8:00 P. M.
For Buffalo 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 6:00, 8:00 P. M.
For Niagara Falls, 11:30 A. M., 6:00, 8:00 P. M.
For Rochester..8:15, 11:30 A. M., 8:00 P. M.

Above trains run daily. Through Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars.

FOR WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, AND SCRANTON, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:45, 6:00 P. M. Sundays, except Scranton, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 6:00, 8:00 P. M.

FOR POTTSVILLE, 8:15 A. M., 12:30, 3:45 P. M. Sundays, 10:30 A. M.

FOR READING AND HARRISBURG, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:45, 6:00 P. M. Sundays, 6:00 P. M.

FOR EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK, 7:00, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:45, 5:15, 6:00, 8:00 P. M. Sundays, 7:00, 8:15, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 6:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

EXPRESS TRAINS leave stations Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty St., North River.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, week days, 4:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00, 7:30, 8:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 9:00, 10:30, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON, week days and Sundays, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

Pullman Parlor Cars on day trains and Pullman Sleeping Cars on night trains.

Tickets and Parlor Car seats can be secured at 172, 235, 261, 415, 849, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 251 Columbus Av., 134 East 125th St., 264 West 125th St., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn, and 98 Broadway, Williamsburg.

The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts.

SHORTEST LINE, VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN COACHES.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for CHICAGO, arriving at 9:45 next morning.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.

4:10 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO LIMITED EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers. Arrives at 7:15 A. M.

9:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St. and 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 785 and 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE LINES.

Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

8:45 A. M.—Southern Tier Express for Binghamton, Elmira, Hornellsville, and Salamanca. Parlor car daily except Sunday to Monticello.

10:00 A. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Pullman sleeper via Chautauqua Lake. Parlor car New-York to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Dining car.

3:00 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Solid train for Chicago via Chautauqua Lake. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining car.

6:30 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago via Niagara Falls. Sleepers to Buffalo, Rochester, and Chicago.

8:30 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 261, 291, 401, 849, and 957 Broadway, 106 West St., 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections. From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:02 A. M.,	Springfield and Worcester,	3:30 P. M.
10:00 A. M.,	**New-London & Providence,	3:00 P. M.
10:03 A. M.,	New-London and Providence,	4:30 P. M.
11:00 A. M.,	Springfield and Worcester,	5:30 P. M.
12:00 M.,	‡Springfield and Worcester,	5:40 P. M.
12:03 P. M.,	Hartford and N. Y. and N. E.,	6:30 P. M.
1:00 P. M.,	New-London and Providence,	7:30 P. M.
2:00 P. M.,	‡New-London and Providence,	7:40 P. M.
3:00 P. M.,	*Willimantic and N. Y. & N. E.,	†8:40 P. M.
4:00 P. M.,	*Springfield and Worcester,	10:00 P. M.
5:00 P. M.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 P. M.
11:00 P. M.,	*Springfield and Worcester,	6:15 A. M.
12:00 P. M.,	*New-London & Providence,	7:00 A. M.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.

**Five-hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.

†Arrival on Sunday twenty minutes later.

‡All parlor cars.

Return service same hours and by same route.

Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.

C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.